

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

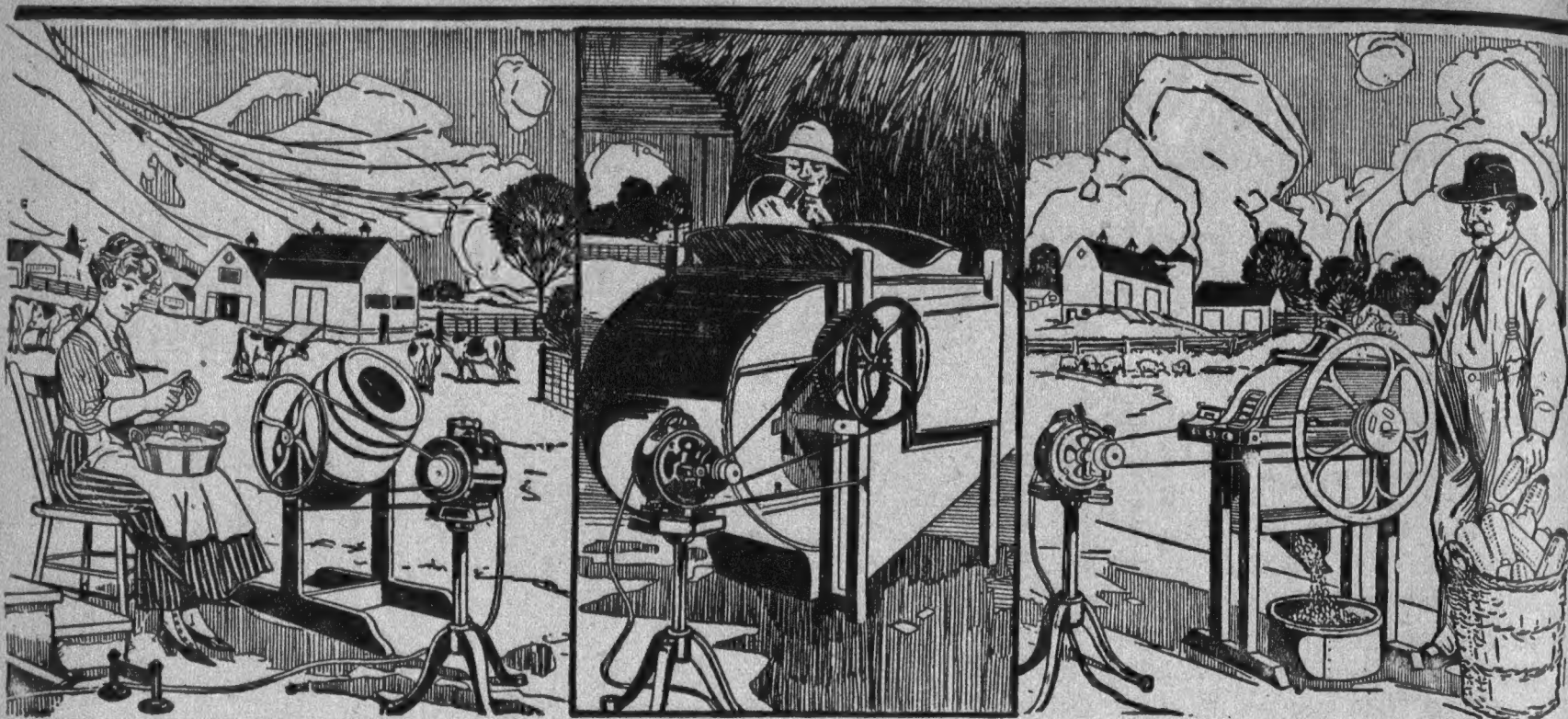
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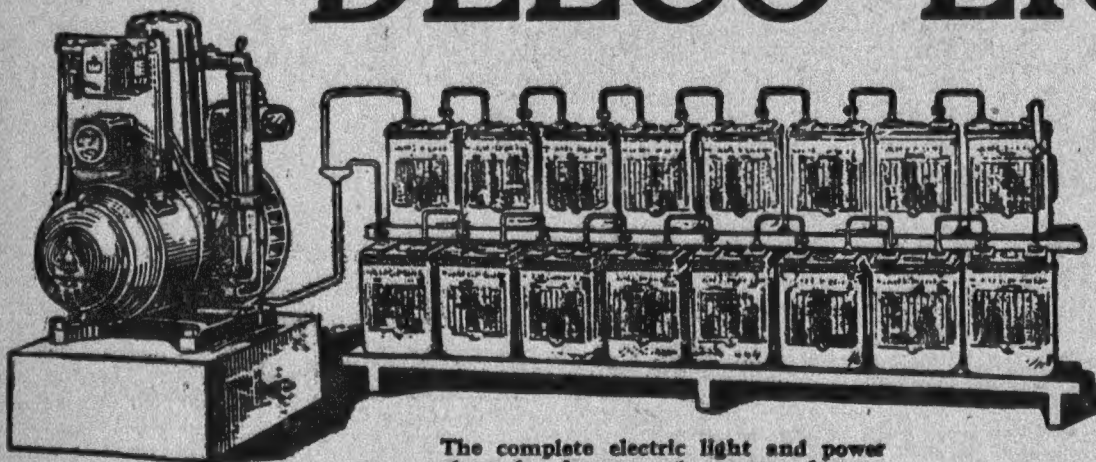
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A WORD TO THE WISE

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During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 200 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man. Vol. XII. April 2, 1919. No. 14.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 80c., 35c. and 40c. per square line. Livestock Display: 22c. per square line. Classified: 7c. per word per issue.

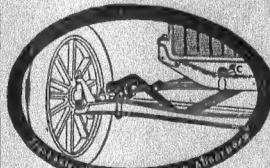
No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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Seager Wheeler has just informed The Guide that he has finished cleaning up his wheat and that he has 70 bushels of his famous Red Bobs wheat more than he had expected. This is put up in 90-pound sacks. The sample is very fine. He has been offered as high as \$40 per bushel for it, but The Guide has purchased it all. As the season is late The Guide will send one 90-pound sack of this wheat to any person who sends in five new or renewal subscriptions to The Guide, with \$1.50 for each, or the equivalent of five yearly subscriptions and \$14.25 in cash extra. The subscriptions and the cash must all be sent in the one order and the wheat will be shipped by express the day after the order reaches The Guide office. There is plenty of time to send this wheat up to May 15.

Mr. Wheeler also has an extra 80 bushels of his famous Kitchener wheat also put up in 90-pound sacks. One sack of this Kitchener wheat will be sent to any person who sends in four new or renewal subscriptions at \$1.50 each, or the equivalent of four yearly subscriptions and \$7.50 extra in cash. The subscriptions and cash must come in full in the one order, and the wheat will be shipped the next day.

All orders will be filled as received. It would be well to wire that orders are coming. Make all checks payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. All persons who secure either of these wheats are entitled to enter The Guide's acre-yield contest and compete for the \$2,500 in cash prizes offered, and also in The Guide's seed fair where \$500 in cash prizes are offered next fall. Be sure to send full and accurate shipping instructions and forward express charges if you are at a flag station.

The second and last instalment of Don H. Bark's article appears on page 9 of this issue. The most important considerations in alfalfa growing, such as the selection of a variety, time and rate of seeding, general treatment, irrigation and harvesting are fully covered by Mr. Bark in this instalment.

Aberdeen-Angus Families is authoritatively treated by F. H. Higgins, assistant secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Association of America, in his article on page 8. This information, which was specially prepared for The Guide by Mr. Higgins, has never, it appears, been prepared before. It will be of special interest and value to admirers of the "Doddies" throughout the West.

The series of articles on Gas Engines and Tractors has been interrupted by the illness of the author, Jno. J. Wright, who recently contracted the prevalent epidemic. Mr. Wright is now well on the way to recovery and will soon be able to resume his series of practical articles on this important subject.

Tom Brydon, herdsman at the college farm of the University of Saskatchewan, has a good article on Saving the

Lambs, in the livestock department this week. Mr. Brydon is a shepherd of many years' experience, and his practical remarks are especially timely and valuable at this time.

New Manitoba Legislation, by A. M. Chapman, is an article reviewing the work done at the recently closed session of the legislature at Winnipeg, which includes an extension of the policy of the provincial department of agriculture in regard to the livestock industry, a statute respecting the sale of farm implements and one requiring the licensing of produce dealers and providing for their regulation.

Taxed to Death, which The Guide reprints from Turner's Weekly, of Saskatoon, rapidly making an outstanding place for itself as one of the best of Canadian weeklies, under the editorship of Harris Turner, the soldiers' member of the Saskatchewan Legislature, who lost his eyesight at the front—takes us through a day with ex-private Smith on his homestead, from the moment his taxed alarm clock arouses him until he seeks again at night his taxed mattress, blankets and pillow. The few questions with which the article closes are decidedly to the point.

The Tariff and National Morals, by a valued contributor to The Guide, A. S. Handicap, sets forth convincingly the effect of protectionist privilege and injustice upon the standing of industrial and political morality, and shows how protectionism is a moral no less than an economic evil.

The Food Shortage in Germany has been declared by Lloyd George, in most emphatic language, to be a real menace to the peace and welfare of Europe, and furnishes a cogent reason for the earliest possible conclusion of peace. An official document to this effect, prepared by one of the British delegates to the Supreme Economic Council, at Paris, is given in the article in this issue of The Guide by Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who recently returned from Paris.

To complete our files we would like to buy from our readers copies of The Guide as follows: Issues of January 7, 18, 23, February 6, 13, 20, 27, all 1918. We will pay 25 cents each for the copies we can use. Do not send copies direct but advise us as to the ones you can supply and we will order from you. Cornell University has asked us to try to secure for them complete volumes for 1908 and 1909. We will pay \$7.00 each for complete files of The Guide for these years. If you can supply same write us. Even if your file is not complete you should let us know, as some other person might be able to supply the missing issues.



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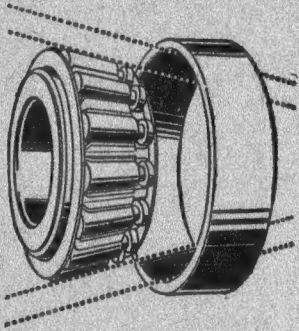
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ken Roller Bearing enables you to make a new bearing of it at the end of every season. All that's needed is a part turn of the adjusting nut or removal of a shim.

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Because of Timken Taper, Timken steel and workmanship, Timken Bearings not only resist wear themselves, but they protect and extend the life of other important working parts of the machine. Learn more about Timken Taper in the booklet "Timken Bearings for Farm Tractors."



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 2, 1919

A Protectionist Broadside

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is pouring out money plentifully from its well-stuffed treasure chest for the carrying on of its protectionist campaign. One of the latest features in this campaign is the appearance of a broadside advertisement in newspapers all the way across the Dominion, with the headline in poster type, "Where Will the Revenue Come From?" This broadside advertisement is nothing short of a howitzer discharge of printers' ink against the Grain Growers and the Farmers' Platform. Seldom, even in the effort of the high-tariff beneficiaries to throw dust in the eyes of the public in order to secure the continuance of their protectionist privilege of levying taxation upon the public, has there been such dishonest juggling with the facts, such dishonest perversion of the truth, as stands out in this broadside of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The broadside says:—

Last year, the Dominion government revenue was 260 million dollars, and was derived from the following sources:—

Canadian Customs Tariff.....	116 millions
Special War Tariff.....	45 millions
Excise Tax.....	26 millions
Business Profits Tax.....	21 millions
Income Tax and other sources	52 millions

Total260 millions

HOW IS THE SHORTAGE OF 140 MILLIONS TO BE MADE UP?

At the very moment when Canada is struggling with this problem the western Grain Growers come forward with insistent demands for:—

- 1.—An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.
- 2.—Free trade with Great Britain inside of five years.
- 3.—Reciprocity now, and free trade later, with the United States.

These demands are apparently made in the hope and belief that, if they are granted, those making them will be relieved of a large part of what they call the "Burden of Taxation" which the tariff imposes upon them. That expectation can only be realized if the revenue raised by means of the tariff is substantially reduced. They may argue that under a lower tariff the volume of goods imported will increase, and consequently there will be no decrease in the revenue. But mark this—they want the duty removed entirely from implements, lumber, cement, oil and other articles of which they are large consumers. If the revenue is to be maintained under such a rearrangement of the tariff schedules, other classes of the people must pay what the Grain Growers will escape.

The broadside says further:—

The United States has all the forms of taxation advocated by the Grain Growers, but still finds it necessary to maintain its customs tariff.

If the Grain Growers are to escape almost all taxation, including the great increase caused by the war, what will happen to the people who will be driven out of business through having to pay, not only their own taxes, but also those of the Grain Growers?

The levying of a war surtax, which last year amounted to \$45,000,000, made Canada the most heavily tariff-taxed country in the world. It is true, as the Manufacturers' Association broadside says, that the United States "still finds it necessary to maintain its customs tariff." But the broadside carefully refrains from mentioning the fact that in the United States the public revenue is raised mainly from direct taxation ("advocated by the Grain Growers"), and only in a relatively small proportion from tariff taxation. In the last fiscal year the United States raised only 31 per cent. of the total federal revenue from indirect taxation, that

is to say, taxation on consumption, and 69 per cent. from direct taxation of property and income, while the government of Canada raised 89 per cent. from taxes on consumption and only 11 per cent. from taxation on property and income. These figures are taken from the analysis made by Prof. O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, in his bulletin, Canadian Federal Finance, published recently by that university.

No country in the world has a fiscal system which has shown itself more tenderly solititious to spare wealth and bears more heavily upon the mass of the people than the Canadian fiscal system. While every other country involved in the war has raised the bulk of its revenue from taxes on property and income, Canada has made its levying mainly upon consumption, sparing capital and its profits at the expense of the great mass of the producers and consumers. And this is the system which the Manufacturers' Association is doing its utmost to have continued.

It is not true, as the broadside asserts, that the farmers of this country want to escape their just share of the necessary national taxation. The Grain Growers do not desire to have Canadian citizens who are not Grain Growers "pay not only their own taxes but also those of the Grain Growers." What the Grain Growers object to is the unjust system of special privilege which enables the manufacturers, under the operation of the high tariff to levy taxation upon them in the form of high prices of the necessities of their life and of their industry. Note how craftily the broadside mentions, in this connection, agricultural implements, lumber, cement and other commodities. The fact is that the commodities so mentioned do not yield relatively much to the public revenue, for the reason that the tariff protects the Canadian producers of them.

As Mr. Maharg pointed out recently in his place in the House, at Ottawa, the tariff taxes yield to the Dominion treasury a total amount which is nearly nine times greater per capita of the population than the amount yielded by the United States tariff. But the tariff does more than put money into the public treasury. It empowers a few privileged Canadians to levy taxation for the benefit of themselves upon the mass of the Canadian people, from whom the immense sum total of that iniquitous forced tribute is concealed by its collectors, who are now using some of it in the work of humbugging and buncoing their victims with the misrepresentations and falsehoods in this "Where Will the Revenue Come From?" broadside.

The Fruit of the Tariff Tree

On another page of this issue of The Guide are printed some interesting remarks about the men at the head of the Canadian Manufacturing Association, made in a front-page editorial in last week's issue of The Financial Post, a Toronto journal which proclaims the manufacturers generally to be "the most valuable public-spirited class in Canada."

The Financial Post condemns what it terms, "the 'public-be-damned' attitude of the Association," for which it places the responsibility on the men at the head of "a little group of outrageous monopolies," which, The Financial Post admits, "has grown up under the tariff." It adds that "within six months one of these men tried

to get the Association on record in support of one of the worst combines in the country," and adds that "instead of coming out openly and frankly they have hidden behind a subsidiary body—the Industrial Reconstruction Association." (By the way, that "subsidiary body," over which Sir John Willison presides so plausibly as its president, has thought it well to drop the word "Industrial" from its name.)

The plain speaking of The Financial Post is instructive, as far as it goes. That journal should now give the names of "a little group of outrageous monopolies," and of "the worst combines in the country." Should not a tree which produces such fruit be cut down?

As To Taxing Land Values

In its publicity campaign the Manufacturers' Association says:—

How would the Grain Growers provide for the probable shortage of 140 million dollars this year? They ask the Dominion government to impose the following taxes: A direct tax on unimproved lands, increased taxation on personal incomes, increased inheritance taxes and increased taxation on corporations.

Now the first of the taxation proposals in the Farmers' Platform for the raising of the necessary Dominion revenue is as follows: "(a) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including natural resources." Instead of stating this declaration as it stands, the Manufacturers' Association broadside misrepresents the Farmers' Platform as demanding "a direct tax on unimproved land," and then goes on to say that "vacant land now pays taxes to the municipalities, and in some provinces, additional taxes to the provincial government."

The issuers of that broadside will have difficulty in pleading that this misrepresentation of the Farmers' Platform has been made bona fide in innocent ignorance of what is meant by the taxation of land values. Surely Lloyd George's historic campaign in Great Britain made all the world learn something in regard to the community-created land values which are largely in the cities, and in mines and forests and other sites of natural resources, and are owned by a relatively small percentage of the people, many such owners being non-residents.

But there is a source of enlightenment in this regard nearer than the sensational campaign which made Lloyd George famous. In 1916 the Ontario Commission of Unemployment, of which Sir John Willison was chairman, made its report, in which dealing with transportation access to the land, and tax reform, the commissioners say:—

It appears both just and desirable that values resulting from the growth of communities should be available for community responsibilities. Wisely followed, such a policy involves no injustice to owners of land held for legitimate purposes; and the benefits which would follow the ownership and greater use of land by wage earners justify the adoption of measures necessary to secure these objects as quickly as possible.

Among the members of Commission were Archdeacon Cody, now Minister of Education in Ontario, W. K. McNaught, W. P. Grundy and other prominent men of that province.

It is estimated that a tax of only one per cent. in the unimproved land values of Canada would yield from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 revenue a year. A few years ago, the value of land in the city of Montreal alone,

according to the assessor's report, amounted to \$537,000,000. Recently, attention has been drawn in the eastern papers to the fact that one of the sky-scraping bank buildings in Toronto, at the corner of King and Yonge Streets, is assessed at \$932,625. Such site values are outstanding examples of what is meant by the words, "unimproved land values" in the Farmers' Platform, with which the Ontario Commission on Unemployment (presided over by Sir John Willison, as already noted) is in agreement.

The Right Spirit

An interesting and significant development in the changing conditions of agricultural industry in this country is reflected in the following extract from the advertisement of the Bank of Commerce, in the Financial Number of The Guide:—

If, after giving your bank manager a full and truthful statement of your affairs, you cannot obtain the credit which you need and to which you think you are entitled, don't nurse a grudge against the bank.

Instead, lay the facts before the directors of your local Grain Growers' Association, and get them to take the matter up with your banker—not necessarily by way of complaint, but rather to clear up any possible misunderstanding.

Then, if the directors feel that your case merits more generous treatment than the local manager is disposed to give it, let them pass on the facts to the secretary of your provincial Grain Growers' Association, with a view to his discussing the matter with the bank's chief western representative.

This is a form of co-operation we would cordially welcome.

This suggestion gives evidence of the right spirit. There are on file in The Guide office many letters from farmers, setting forth complaints against banks, which The Guide has taken up with the banks' chief officials in Winnipeg, with a view to having them rightly adjusted. Year after year, The Guide has received such letters, and done everything in its power in each case to get the trouble straightened out satisfactorily. Surely co-operation and square dealing by the banks with the farmers will always prove to be the best of good banking practice, and most profitable for all concerned.

Trying to Befool the Public

A straightforward defence of the system of tariff protectionism, now in operation in Canada, is not to be looked for. At any cost, the protected interests are anxious to have public attention turned away, if possible, from the actual truth. The tariff system is a special privilege system for the enrichment of a few at the expense of the many. The protected interests use many expedients to disguise this fact. Flag waving has been used more than once for this purpose. At present, resort is being made to the expedient of raising the cry that the need of public revenue makes it imperative that there shall be no lowering of the tariff.

This cry is being raised loudly by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. At the same time, the Canadian Reconstruction Association, which is the same organization under an alias, is carrying on a crusade against foreign-made goods, and raising long and loud the "made-in-Canada" cry. These two cries are inconsistent. For, if Canadians are to buy only made-in-Canada goods, there will be no foreign-made goods brought into the country. How, then, with no imports on which to levy tariff taxation, is the tariff going to provide revenue?

Hunger-born Chaos in Germany

The outstanding fact in regard to the progress of the Peace Conference, is that the minds of all the representatives of the Allied powers are now dominated by recognition of the necessity of actual peace being brought about at the soonest possible moment, in order to save the world from the consequences of a rapidly-spreading anarchy in central Europe, due to the shortage of food. Germany is suffering now a measure of the punishment which is her due, for the crime of plunging the world into four years and more of carnage and devastation. Disorder and violence are increasing among the German people, and political institutions, industrial enterprise, and the whole structure of society in that country are tottering into chaos. The reports submitted to the Peace Conference by the special commissions which have been investigating conditions in Germany, make it

plain that if the present state of chaotic disorder and sanguinary internecine strife continues to grow worse, there will be no responsible government in Germany strong enough to carry out the conditions of peace when they are decided upon.

The despotism of autocracy has been destroyed, but in order to avert the danger of its being succeeded by the despotism of anarchy, it is recognized now that no time must be lost in making some provision for supplying food in central Europe and thereby preventing the spread of disastrous disorder. The delegates to the Peace Conference are now bending all their energies to the work of dealing with the economic conditions in Germany in the interests of the general welfare and safety of the world, and in hastening the conclusion of the actual peace terms.

Food supplies are to be provided, for which secure arrangements are being made to make Germany pay; the rationing out of these supplies will be in the hands of the commissioners appointed by the Allies, who are also forcing Germany to reduce its army to 100,000. Among the other matters under deliberation are the dismantling of Heligoland, the internationalizing of the Kiel Canal, and the question of the disposal of the war ships surrendered by Germany, Great Britain being willing to sink her share of these vessels, but some of the other Allied nations not being of like mind in regard to the German ships falling to their share. But first of all, the Allied nations have accepted a definite measure of responsibility for the prevention of famine in Germany.

The Guide would like to have from its subscribers expressions of their opinion in regard to the Industrial Number, and the Financial Number, stating how they have been impressed by the contents of those special issues. It is desired to know in what measure the information set forth in those two issues have been of interest and value to them, and of actual usefulness in their business. Letters giving this information will be appreciated, and will be helpful to The Guide in its work of serving the interests of its subscribers.



ADMINISTERING CONFLICTING DRUGS



Hereford Females on the Exmoor Ranch of Pym Bros., Mirror, Alberta.

The Tariff and National Morals

ARTICLE II.

THE protectionist doctrine is that if a portion of my earnings is taken from me and given to my neighbor, and he spends it on himself, there will be moral gains to the community which will be lost if I keep my own earnings and spend them on myself. Hardship disciplines me, and is good for me, but the doctrine is silent as to the counter effects on my neighbor who reaps the benefit of my labor.

A writer has said that the model at which the protectionist was aiming was Sisyphus, who was condemned in Hades to roll a stone to the top of a hill, from which, as soon as it got there, it rolled down again to the bottom. Then he rolled it up again, and so on to all eternity. Somebody pitied Sisyphus, to whom he replied: "Thou fool! I enjoy everlasting hope!"

If Sisyphus could extract moral consolation from his case, it is possible that the western farmer, ground between the upper millstone of free competition in his production and the nether millstone of protective taxes on all his consumption, may derive some moral consolation from being squeezed, for everlasting "hope" is certainly the prairie farmer's most valuable asset.

Protection Encourages Baser Human Traits

The gathering into a few hands of what nature made for all weakens equally the sense of justice in the individual and limits the natural freedom of his fellow. Here, again, is a strong argument against the doctrine of protection. It operates in defiance, and often in contempt, of the imperative moral demand that all human activities should improve, not injure, those concerned. The history of protection is one long story of injured manhood. Tap it at any point and you find it encouraging the baser human traits—greed, self-deception, hard-heartedness and indifference to the claims of others.

Take the class chiefly involved in making the tariff—the suppliants for protection. What kind of men does this system make? It makes men deficient in self respect, regardless of national honor, indifferent to the dignity and inviolability of parliament, weak in self-reliance and willing to bribe, barter and juggle, to destroy the comfort and risk the lives of our soldiers even, to secure their ends. What kind of producer does the tariff make of men who tremble at the idea of unprotected business? Quality is the moral issue. A man's handiwork is the final test of his integrity. Let it be slovenly and unfinished, let it be showy and unsound, let it never get beyond a first stage of value, let it be turned to quantity, not quality, and you have the measure of the man's character. Moreover, you have a contaminating retrogression. People forced by conditions to use dishonest goods, who find their coats quickly threadbare, their food adulterated, their rented premises out of repair, and who are forced to pay for things without virtue, lose all sense of quality. They cease to give it because they never get it. Can an employee who knows that his employer adulterates fabrics and covers up imperfections be expected to care for the quality of his own work? Can the laborer be expected to care if his employer does not?

If there were no other case against

It Lowers the Standard of Industrial and Political Morality---By A. S. Handicap

protection, it ought to fall on the deterioration of quality it has encouraged in the ambition it incites to waste and to turn out quantity rather than give value. Moreover, this vicious result hits the poor man. We can make as good textiles in Canada as are made in the world—we do make many of them at double the price they cost abroad—but cutting off competition in cheap goods, as our tariff does, ennobles the domestic manufacturer to ignore the quality of these goods as he could not do if he were subjected to proper competition. He knows he can sell what he turns out, for there are no other goods for the poor man to buy. The cheaper he can make them, the better, as they will have to be replenished the oftener, and trade is thus encouraged.

It is but a step from indifference as to quality of goods to indifference as to the conditions of those who make the goods. According to the protectionist argument, a tariff-made city or state should produce the happiest, the most prosperous, the best conditioned working men and women in the country. Investigations have shown that the system has produced, on the one hand, a few millionaires—generally absentees—and on the other laborers whose lives are made intolerable by long hours, Sunday work, cruel speeding and careless and unsanitary homes. It brands the millionaire with the stamp of greed, stupidity and heartless pride. But what should we expect of him? He is a creature of a special privilege, which for years he has not needed. He has fought for it because he has fattened on it. He says he must have it for the benefit of his workmen. But look at him, and look at his workmen, and believe him if you can!

The Product of the Protective System

This, then, is the kind of man the protective system as we practice it encourages—a man unwilling to take his chances in a free world struggle, a man whose sense of propriety and loyalty has been so perverted that he is willing to treat the parliament of the country as an adjunct to his business, one who regards freedom of speech as a menace, and the quality of his work as of less importance than the quantity, one whose whole duty towards his em-

ployees is covered by pay envelopes. This man is at every point a sample of commercial kultur as opposed to the Hebrew ideal, and is therefore a contradiction to the democratic ideal of manhood. The sturdy self-reliance, the quick response to the ideals of self-government, the unwillingness to restrain the other man, to hamper his opportunities or sap his resources—all these fine things that won the war have gone out of him. He is an unsound democratic product—a very good type of the creature that privilege has always produced.

The Tariff Group and the Political Group

But this man would be impossible were it not that he has the backing of the politicians and the law-makers. Behind and allied with every successful high tariff group is a political group. That is, under our operation of the protective doctrine we have developed a politician who encourages the most dangerous kind of citizenship a democracy can know—the panicky, grasping, idealless kind. This is the most serious charge that can be made against the man who holds or seeks office—that he injures the moral quality of the citizen. Once the appeal to men's greed becomes the established rule in politics, the inevitable outcome is every degree and species of baseness. On the other hand, a people trained by its leaders to think of the general good, to consider principles and ideals as of first importance in national life, to feel that fundamentals must be preserved before anything else—such people will rise to any height of enthusiasm and sacrifice.

With a protective system in force, no reasonable person can expect it to be handled without compromises, setbacks and errors of judgment. But he can expect it to be handled as a principle and not as a commodity, as a scientific procedure and not as a game of grab. The shock and disgust come in the discovery that our tariffs are not applications of the principles of protection, but are simply bargains—not the outcome of well-considered issues, but the spoils of an industrial Teutonic raid on the people's treasury. Dip into the history of the tariff at any point and one will find wholesale proofs of

this dealing—duties and rates fixed with no more relation to the doctrine of protection than they have to the law of the procession of the equinoxes. The actual work of carrying out these bargains is of a nature that would revolt any legislator whose sensitiveness to the moral quality of his acts has not been blunted. And this is what the high protectionist law-giver has come to—a complete repudiation of the idea of right and wrong as involved in tariff bills. There is no man more dangerous in his position of power than he who refuses to accept as a working truth that all a man does should make for righteousness and soundness, that even the fixing of a tariff rate should be moral and in conformity with some principle. But this is the man the doctrine of protection, as we know it, produces, and therein lies the final case against it—men are worse, not better for its practice.

Lowering the Standard of Political Morality

As has been noted, our system of commercial ethics has had a strong effect on our system of political ethics. A large number of men go into politics with the intent of serving the public first, their friends next, and themselves not at all. But with general conditions and general standards of political ethics as they exist in Canada today, the difficulty of living up to this conception is almost insurmountable. Where politics is a game, those who make it their life work to play the game even though they be few in number, have the overwhelming advantage which the professional always has in dealing with the amateur. Under party government the professionals on each side go a long way towards counterbalancing each other's influences. When the leading professionals of both parties, with conflicting tariff ideas, unite, a great number of men giving a portion of their time to the game can scarcely deal on equal terms with these professionals who give their whole time to the acquisition of special skill. When the pessimist was told, by way of encouragement, that God was stronger than the devil, he replied sadly, that the devil made up for his inferior strength by his superior activity. This is the obstacle that stands in the way of the efforts of our Good Government Clubs and Citizens' Leagues when they attempt to meet the professional politician on his own ground. To be permanently successful, the general body of citizens must fight on the ground where they are strongest, using public opinion as their weapon, and so shaping that public opinion that men will honor their representative in parliament, not for the loaves and fishes he gets them, but for the moral responsibility which he assumes. In politics, as well as in industry, we must substitute the conception of a trust for that which is now generally looked upon as a game. There is every reason to hope that our best men, if united, can so influence the community that we shall demand and secure in public affairs the same standards of morality which we voluntarily impose upon ourselves in private ones.

If we will use our utmost endeavors to see straight, to think clearly, and to govern ourselves by the same standard which we seek to impose upon others, we can look forward with confidence to the perpetuation of personal liberty and to the permanence of democratic institutions.



Removing the Wounded from a Train in France.

Aberdeen-Angus Families

*A Study of the Outstanding Families of the Breed—
The Ideal of the Leading Breeders is the Economically
Produced Market Topper—By F. H. Higgins*



Blackcap
Poole

THEORETICALLY, a family gains popularity and increased value for its descendants because of accomplishments in the show ring. An animal with a long line of champions back of him, or her, is more likely to be a winner and a producer of winners than is an animal regarding whose antecedents nothing is known. Even among humans, where scientific mating gives place to sentiment and bank accounts, more or less attention is paid to associating with and marrying into the "best families." Both sides of the house are usually considered, however, while in the cattle breeds, particularly the Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus, too much attention is often paid to the female side to the neglect of the bull side of the pedigree. Unquestionably, we must admit that the Hereford breeders are ahead of both their rivals in this particular. That they are right, the dairy breeds have proved with the Babcock test. No longer does any dairy breeder of standing state, "the bull doesn't give milk." He does. Then why shouldn't the beef bull give beef? He does. Therefore, the first thing for the young breeder of Aberdeen-Angus—or any other pure-bred livestock—to learn is to consider both sides of the pedigree in spite of the family name that comes from only the female side.

A breeder is in the business to make money; therefore, he wants to breed the kind that will sell most readily and at the highest prices. With pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus selling at auction the past year at prices from less than \$100 to near \$10,000 in the case of bulls, and from the same minimum to over \$5,000 for cows, an analysis of the pedigrees would show certain market values for "families," even after allowances for age, fitting for sale, reputation of breeder, time of year, location of sale and extent of advertising of sale are made.

The Blackbirds, Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, Heather Blooms, Lady Idas, Westertown Roses, Princess', Drumin Lucys, Mayflowers, Auchlin Susies, Wester Fowls', Lettys, Burnside Betseys, etc., could all be figured out in the year's sales as having certain relative values for bulls and females in the open market. Needless to state, I will not trouble you with these figures in spite of the fact that they would certainly be worth something to young breeders starting up in business, as I would be assailed by individuals having a preponderance of the blood of families not appearing to advantage. Also, such information would tend to over-boom families already over-boomed.

Pulling's Explanation of Families

Albert Pulling's book, *Aberdeen-Angus Cattle*, while more than 10 years old, and written from the Old Country viewpoint, and containing no mention of the popular Blackbirds of America, gives you some idea of "family fashion" and its reasons in these paragraphs: "For the information of those who may not be well acquainted with

this breed, it may be stated that the pedigree of an animal is recorded in the female line, tracing back to the first ancestress entered in the herd book and that the name of the family to which such animal belongs, is that of such foundation cow or of some other distinguished ancestress in the pedigree.

"It will be noticed by anyone attending sales of this breed, that certain animals which come into the ring cause much more spirited bidding than other equally good-looking animals, and it will be found that such animals belong to certain families usually. These are called 'fashionable families,' there being of course degrees of fashion. It may be of interest to consider why certain families have become thus fashionable.

"The answer would appear to be that the females, from which such families derive their name were meritorious in themselves and were bred or acquired by leading breeders in early days, and as the result of judicious mating, produced meritorious offspring, often successful in the show ring, which were either retained for breeding in such herds or passed into other carefully managed herds.

"It is easy to understand that their descendants, thus bred, would be sought after and purchased at high prices, and the families to which they belong would come to be enrolled amongst the leading or fashionable families."

Mr. Pulling goes on to state that in 1881, when McDonald and Sinclair's history was published, the Pride of Aberdeen family had acquired a fame over all others. But the Ericas were also acquiring a fame that has since put them ahead of the old reliable Prides of Aberdeen, both in the Old Country and in America. Ballindalloch, the great herd of Sir George Grant, is responsible for the advancement of the Ericas to the top in the Old Country, and their great gains in America.

To indicate the shifting positions of the importance of the leading families in

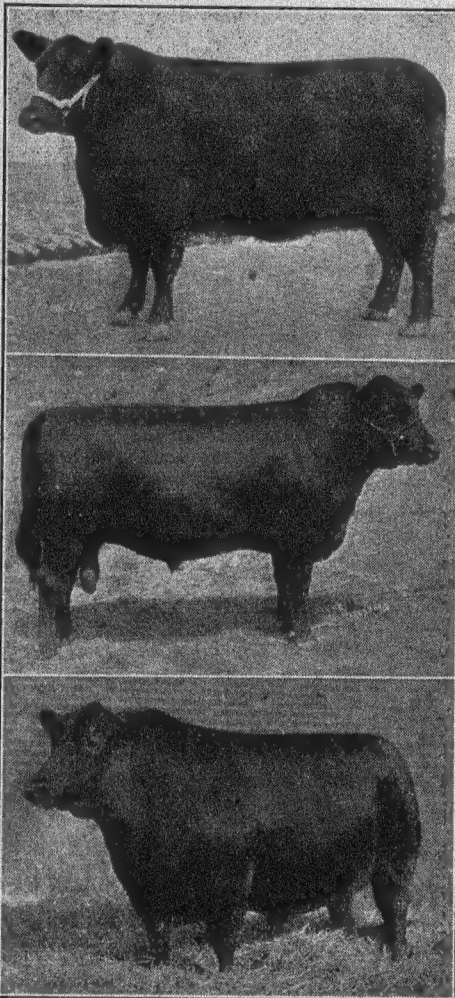
Great Britain, Mr. Pulling compares the animals recorded in 1884 with those recorded in 1903 in the Old Country Herd Book. Ericas, Prides and Queen Mothers advanced from 8,484 in 1884, to 22,844 in 1903, while the next 26 leading families recorded 26,000 and 25,000 animals in those years, respectively. All other families dropped from 65,516 to 52,156. This indicates clearly that the tendency all the time is to reduce the number of families bred by the men in business. Follow the leading sales on either side of the water and you note the tendency to do this more and more, concentrating on those families that have proved themselves more in demand at the auction sales. The dropping out of the "plain families," by Cecils, Lantz, and others, in holding their first annual sales last year, shows how quickly the difference in price paid

by the public affects the standing of a family with a breeder who wants to get into the front ranks.

To illustrate the point that Mr. Pulling makes when he says, "the females from which such families derived their name, were meritorious in themselves and were bred or acquired by leading breeders," were either retained for breeding in such herds or passed into other carefully managed herds," the famous McHenry herd, sold a few years ago, when Mr. McHenry became too old to personally manage it, is an example. In fact, Mr. McHenry is called by many American breeders the "Sir George of America."

Read a list of last year's sales and note how anything with McHenry in the name sold, whether Blackcap McHenry, Pride McHenry, Erica McHenry, or what. McHenry reputation was already good for an extra \$500 or \$1,000 in the "top"

sales. He kept his females for years, starting with the best and keeping their female produce. The same was true of Sir George McPherson Grant, not a female of his famous Ericas being allowed to leave the place for years until the herd was built up to the perfection he wanted.



Representing Three Great Families.

Upper: Hilldale Pride, International Grand Champion, 1916 and 1917. The last three International Grand Champion females have been Prides. Middle: Epistos, International Grand Champion Bull, 1916, an Enchantress Trojan-Enrica. Lower: Knight of Rosemere, a worthy scion of the Rosemere family.



Ed. Hall, of Mechanicsburg, Ill., who won the International Car-load Competitions Six Times in Succession, and a Bunch of his "Doddies." Many of the Hall Grand Champion car lots are bred "right in the purple," indicating that there is something in pedigree for the feeder to consider.

Now you will find some of the leading American sales cataloging Ballindalloch families with a premium being paid for them.

To the young breeder, especially the western Canadian breeder, or breeders in any other section of America, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the first thing to buy is beef; then buy pedigree with that beef to suit your market. Different sections of the world place different values on the families. A Trojan-Enrica and a Blackbird would receive different relative valuations in the United States and in the Old Country. A buyer in the States who is taking registered Aberdeen-Angus for the western Canadian trade will largely ignore family names, especially for the bull trade. Ditto for the western and southern United States. Farm and ranch bull buyers want beef first, and to them the pedigree is only a "scrap of paper" to increase the price of the animal slightly over beef prices.

Let me illustrate the extreme views on pedigrees of two well-known and well-informed men who ought to know what they are talking about. Prof. Wilson, of South Dakota Agricultural College, last winter wrote to the secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association that he wanted as good a bull as the college had sold at a combination sale at Huron for \$1,000. This bull, he stated, he considered the best bull in America, or as good as any, but he said, "he wouldn't give a penny for a pedigree without the bull." The range people want bone and size in their bulls, stated Prof. Wilson, and unless these were provided, other breeds would get the range bull business.

On the other extreme are such men as Judge Goodwin, of Chicago, who bought the "top" cow at the McGregor sale, and M. A. Judy, who until recently was eastern field representative of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, who talk about "perfect pedigrees," and state that the beginner should start right by getting only the "good kind."

Naturally, these men were talking from different viewpoints. The first was closer to the practical beef market and the men who profit by the amount that the packers give for their steers when they get to market. The latter was talking from the standpoint of the show ring and the established breeders who hold annual sales and profit by the value of the pedigree. It would seem that the two were a long way apart, but actually they are not. Even the show ring is based upon the beef market, and followers of the International Livestock Exposition, the leading livestock show on this side, must admit this point. Many of our biggest breeders, holders of the "top" sales of the year, annually feed steers for both market and show, and the International steer show is certainly based on the beef market, the expert buyers of the great packing firms tying the ribbons in the ear-let division, and foreign butchers and judges close to the butcher markets doing the same in the single steer classes.

Aberdeen-Angus Pedigree Practical

Followers of the other two breeds will certainly have to admit that in spite of a "foolishness for Blackbirds" the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus in America have kept their pedigrees more securely anchored to the beef market, linking up show ring, sale ring and packing house, than either of their rivals.

Take the three "top" sales of the past year: "Pat" Donohoe's, "Milt" Tudor's and Escher and Ryan's, and a study of their work in breeding and feeding shows that they have never overlooked the average farmer and the ultimate end of a pedigree—the packing house—in spite of the selling of

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Alfalfa--The King of the Legumes

ARTICLE II.

Preparation of the Land--Seeding--Cultivation-- Harvesting--By Don. H. Bark

IN order to secure good results with alfalfa it is imperative that a good seed bed be provided. This can be done either by summerfallowing the previous year, fall plowing or spring plowing with considerable harrowing and packing thereafter. The seed bed should be firm, well pulverized and free from weeds. These points cannot be over emphasized, for good results can never be secured on a loose, rough, cloddy seed bed. The seed bed should be solid and firm, yet as well pulverized as if one were planting a garden.

Alfalfa may be planted with a fair degree of success at any time in the prairie provinces from May 1 to August 1, but the best time and the one that gives the greatest prospect of success is from May 15 to July 1. There are two points to bear in mind: one is damage from spring frost and the other is that the alfalfa must have considerable growth if it is to pass through the first winter successfully. By not planting until May 15, danger from spring frost is reduced to a minimum, while by planting not later than July 1, one is assured of sufficient growth (from six to 12 inches), so that the crop will readily withstand the rigors of the first winter.

Variety--Rate of Seeding

The writer's opinion of the proper variety for the prairie provinces has been fairly discussed in the introduction. Seed from the milder climate of the southern states should never be planted either in Montana or in the prairie provinces of Canada. The least hardy seed one should ever plant here is that of the common varieties produced under the more rigorous condition of Northern Montana, Dakota or Minnesota. The best strain or variety by all means is the true, genuine, Grimm, or other closely allied strains. If one has any doubt as to whether or not any so-called Grimm seed is of a genuine nature, or as to where he can procure genuine Grimm seed, he should get in touch with his provincial agricultural college. The professor of agronomy, or field husbandry, at these institutions is always an expert on these matters, and free to advise residents of his province in this connection.

Ten pounds of seed, applied evenly to an acre, will place from 50 to 55 seeds on each and every square foot of soil. It is impossible to get all of the seeds to grow, but if the seed bed is well prepared, and a reasonable amount of moisture is obtained, there is no use in planting more than from ten to 15 pounds per acre. In the writer's experience, if one cannot secure a stand with 15 pounds, he cannot with 30 pounds per acre, which is the amount recommended in many of the older districts. In a careful experiment conducted by the writer on a U.S. government experiment station, covering a series of years, it was found that there was no difference in the yield secured from alfalfa planted at the following rates: four pounds, eight pounds, 12 pounds, 16 pounds, 20 pounds and 24 pounds per acre. The conditions under which these experiments were carried on, however, were so nearly ideal that a better stand was probably secured from the four pounds than the ordinary farmer would secure with eight to ten pounds. The experiment shows strikingly, however, that there is nothing to be gained by planting at an abnormally heavy rate. The writer is recommending that from ten to 15 pounds per acre be planted in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Inoculation

Alfalfa must be inoculated in this district if the best results are to be obtained. Along with the other legumes it has the power of attracting the nitrogen-fixing bacteria to its roots where they live in the nodules and store up nitrogen from the soil air, in a form that is available for plant food. Alfalfa can not do well indefinitely or for any length of time whatever, unless these nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present. In some districts in the States they seem to be already present in the soil before alfalfa is planted, in which case the alfalfa plant inoculates itself and artificial inoculation, if the process can

ened with the glue water. Take one quart of dry, thoroughly pulverized soil that you are sure comes from around the roots of a well-developed, thoroughly-inoculated alfalfa plant. Spread the soil thoroughly over the one bushel of seed and thoroughly mix it until some of the soil becomes stuck to each seed. Mix frequently as the seed is drying so that no two seeds will be stuck together when planting times comes. Keep in a cool, dark place and do not expose to the sunlight, and drill or plant in the ordinary manner within 24 hours after inoculation.

In the opinion of the writer, the last mentioned method is simpler, cheaper, more fool-proof and more effective than either of the other methods. With the soil transfer method, where from 300 to 500 pounds of soil is applied to an acre, it is absolutely impossible to spread it evenly enough by any ordinary manner of spreading so that some inoculation material is placed upon each and every square foot. The inoculation of the field is, therefore, spotted for the first year or two. With the culture method, in a large number of cases, due to old or inferior culture, or improper preparation by the farmer, there are no live alfalfa bacteria in the culture, and hence none are applied to the seed. The glue method is one that anyone can use by following the above directions, and, if properly done, there is some solid and some bacteria glued to each seed particle, thus insuring a perfect and even inoculation of the field.

General Treatment First and Succeeding Years

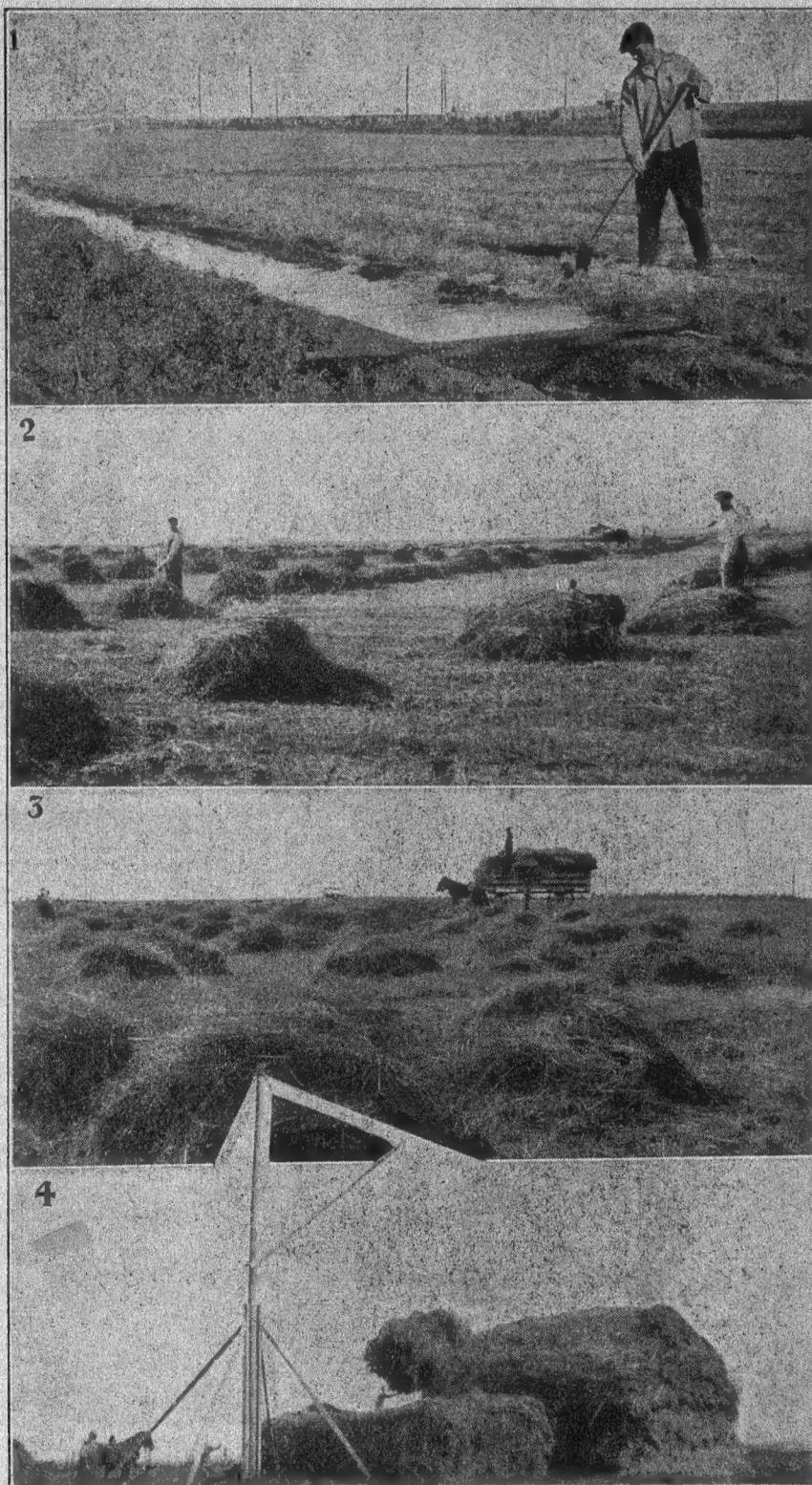
Alfalfa should be planted from one-half to one-and-a-half inches deep, never more and never less, and, if possible, the ground should be thoroughly packed after seeding so as to bring the soil granules into intimate contact with each seed. The necessity for packing, and a thoroughly-prepared seed bed cannot be over emphasized.

After alfalfa is planted there is no more that can be done with it the first year except to see that it has a proper moisture supply. Many writers on the subject have advocated clipping alfalfa with the mower after it has obtained a height from six to ten inches, in order to, thicken it up and make the plant more vigorous. This is the usual practice in the milder climate and longer season of the States, and is to be recommended, but this method should not be practiced however, in Alberta, unless the stand is weedy, and not then unless it is clipped early enough so that the second growth will obtain a height of from six to ten inches before winter sets in. The writer has supervised the planting of several thousand acres in Alberta during the past five years, and wishes to emphasize that some of the best results have been secured where the alfalfa was not clipped at all the first year, and that, whatever happens, the alfalfa must go into winter quarters the first year with from six to ten inches of growth to catch and retain the winter snows as above stipulated. It has been found, even in succeeding years, that a fall growth was highly beneficial, and not only improved the hardiness of the plant but the yield and earliness of the following year's crop as well. Do not pasture your alfalfa during the fall and winter, but allow this growth to remain until spring.

Irrigation of Alfalfa

When alfalfa is planted on irrigated ground great care should be used in levelling up the surface preparatory for irrigation before the crop is planted. The time and money spent in this levelling will pay big returns on the investment, for the irrigation water can afterwards be applied not only more quickly and cheaply but more evenly as well, thus increasing the yield and at a less expense over that which might have been obtained on rough, uneven, or poorly-prepared soil. It has been found in Alberta, that alfalfa requires and will respond to from one to two irrigations per season during wet years like that of 1915 and 1916, and that during dry years like 1917 and 1918, from three to four irrigations should be applied. Thirty acres of alfalfa on the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, at Brooks, Alberta, was irrigated four times during the past season, and produced 110

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Scenes Showing Alfalfa Production in Alberta.

1.—Irrigating second crop of Alfalfa at Strathmore. 2.—Curing Alfalfa in small bunches. 3.—Harvesting second crop Alfalfa by hand. 4.—Stacking Alfalfa at Brooks with slips, slings and pole-derrick stacker.

be called such, is not required. This condition does not exist here however, and it is always necessary or at least far safer to inoculate the alfalfa at the start.

There are several methods of inoculating alfalfa, the principal ones being: 1. The soil transfer method, where from 300 to 500 pounds of top soil is secured from an old well-inoculated field of alfalfa and scattered over the surface of each acre of the new field and thoroughly harrowed in immediately before or after drilling the alfalfa.

2. The culture method, where the alfalfa seed is inoculated before being planted, by using the contents of a small bottle of alfalfa culture, which can be secured from various sources. In the past, various dealers have been retailing this culture all over the country and at various prices. During the past few years the various state and provincial agricultural colleges have been supplying this culture to the farmers at cost. Some dealers formerly

charged as much as \$5.00 per acre. The Provincial Department of Agriculture of Alberta now prepares and furnishes a most dependable culture for 25 cents per bottle. Each bottle contains enough culture, if the directions are followed, to inoculate 60 pounds of seed. With alfalfa, where the rate of planting is 15 pounds per acre, the cost of culture would therefore be six-and-a-quarter cents per acre.

3. The third method of inoculating alfalfa and other legumes, and the one that is now being used exclusively by the writer, is that method which has been developed by the Illinois Agricultural College. It is called the glue method and is as follows:—

To one gallon of luke-warm (not hot) water add six to eight ounces of furniture glue. Spread out one bushel of seed on a clean floor, table top, or on a canvas, and sprinkle the gallon of water in which the six ounces of glue have been thoroughly dissolved. Thoroughly mix the seed until every seed is moist-

United Farmers of Alberta

Trials and Triumphs of a U.F.A. Director

H. E. Spencer writes interesting account of Winter Organization Work

AFTER three busy days at the board meeting, in Calgary, I started from that city by the morning train, reaching Coronation by 6 p.m.

I had been informed that I could get livery team to take me to Veteran. In this I was disappointed, for no one would attempt the drive that night, but offered to start at 9 o'clock in the morning. I therefore phoned the Veteran secretary to the effect that I hoped to be over about noon or soon after, and would like to meet the executive of his union, as I had been so unfortunate as to miss their meeting.

At the appointed time on the morrow I found my way to the livery barn, only to be told by the owners that the doctor had taken their team and they could not go. I therefore turned my attention to the other livery man; but unfortunately he was hired to go in the opposite direction. As a last resource I turned for help to the Coronation secretary, who thought of the idea of seeing if the section man might be going my way with his motor truck.

Fortunately for me he was successful, and in a short time, after a somewhat breezy ride through space, I landed at Veteran and met the U.F.A. official of the vicinity.

The first and only train the following morning landed me at Compeer, which is in the extreme south-east corner of the constituency. Here arrangements had been made for a concert, supper and dance, besides listening to the U.F.A. man and a local apostle of the constitution.

Everything went off very well, and, judging by the quantity of active young men, there should be great hopes of Compeer.

Next day I left the train at Monitor, and was met by W. Partridge, who drove me out to Stonelaw during the evening. This is going to be a strong local, but owing to lack of telephone in the district, they were unable to let all know, but though our meeting was small it was of one mind in regard to organization.

A starlight midnight drive landed us again at Monitor. Consort was reached the following afternoon, but though the members are growing in number, the attendance was small.

During the afternoon, Mr. Johnson, of Loyalist, made arrangements with me over the telephone to meet their members at 2 p.m., before catching the train for Coronation, and he promised to send a rig over for me. Seeing a Loyalist conveyance enter the town next day, and being only too glad to escape an iceberg of an hotel, I jumped in and we started on the return journey. As my boy driver had not mentioned any names, I asked him if he was sure he had the right passenger. He said, "I don't know. I was told to fetch someone from Consort, and I guess you are the man."

The meeting at Loyalist was very good, especially as it was only formed during 1918, with a few, and they are very much alive to the work they can do. By the evening train Coronation was reached, and a meeting held in the theatre. For some reason the attendance was poor, and there appears to be much work for organization at this point. I was fortunate to meet members from Throne and Fairfield locals. The latter pressed me to stay and get in a second meeting on the Saturday, and so reach their local.

A 17-mile drive on the morrow landed me at Talbot. Here they have been enterprising enough to build a very spacious hall, of which, when finished inside, they can be justly proud.

We had a large attendance of men during the afternoon for the U.F.A. meeting, and later a dance was held.

After a few hours' rest we were again on the trail, when a morning's drive landed us at Bulwark. Here is a place where there is a chance for a large number of members. Besides the

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

visitor, three local men spoke to the meeting. The words of one were very characteristic and to the point. He said he had been asked why the meeting was called, and his answer was, "We meet together to use our own brains to benefit ourselves."

As soon as the meeting was over, I started on a 17-mile drive to Fairfield, where the extra meeting had been promised. Neither the driver or myself thought it was so far, or probably it would not have been undertaken. However, after a good deal of wondering when the "Fairfield" would come into view and the room of expectant members began to think we were lost, we came in sight of the school-house. Here I found a mixed local, with some active working committees, and a possibility of a large membership.

The next day being Sunday, I again visited the school-house (for the time being a church) and after service my host of the previous night started on a 25-mile drive across country to Hardisty. Near the town we stopped to see the secretary, Mr. Bloom, with whom, on his invitation, I stayed the night.

The meeting next day was held in the old school-house, and 130 turned out to take part in it. The meeting had been well advertised and they got results. Some came as far as 17 miles. The people in this vicinity are just as keen for organizing as those on the Lacombe branch of the C.P.R., and locals are being formed all round the town.

After the meeting a District Association was formed, to keep the locals in touch with each other.

Owing to a change being made in the program, I next landed, with only 24 hours' notice, at Metishow. The day was cold, but some farmers came in and a new local was formed. Here I found a list of 30 names of men who had expressed their wish to form a U.F.A. local.

(To be continued.)

Craigmyle Ambitions

At a recent meeting of the Craigmyle local, President J. E. Blore addressed the gathering of some 50 members. He told the members that the board had taken upon themselves the real duty of the directors and that they were out to see this local in 1919 aspire to and achieve the greatest results ever obtained in Craigmyle.

Vice-president Ed. Nelson gave a brief and interesting account of "Deep Furrows," recommending every member to be sure and read the book.

The four delegates, namely, Messrs. Vernon, J. Davis, Wm. Housteen and S. Stevenson, were present and all gave a very inspiring account of the most important convention recently held at Edmonton. The delegates were accorded the thanks of the meeting for their carefully-prepared accounts and the fullest possible time was allowed for much profitable discussion, which was of an animated nature. Mr. E. Reed led the roll in criticisms of the action of the convention in not demanding a set price for wheat. This was vigorously answered by delegate Vernon. Mr. Limpert, of Delia local, was also present and gave his account of the convention, he being a Delia delegate.

Political action by the farmers was freely discussed, also the Hail Insurance Act, which is to be voted on by the municipalities for acceptance or rejection on February 27. Reeve Morrison, of Lambton Municipality, was present and gave a short address on "Municipal Aid to Farmers re Seed Grain and Feed Oats."

Time was allotted to the Co-operative Association to inform members of items of special interest, and a warning word was given regarding canvassers of a particular concern in Calgary selling membership in their organization for the privilege of trading with them. Time was also allotted for the U.G.G. elevator to make statement re sale of oats and barley. The secretary was requested to get in touch with

all locals on Goose Lake line, with the object of arranging a chain of meetings, so that some of the best speakers of U.F.A. might be obtained and tour the C.N.R. line.

The whole of the proceedings went with a smoothness which might be described as a good working machine.

We should like to have more ladies present at these meetings. One new member was made and 22 renewals taken up, two being lady members.

We sincerely hope this is only the thin end of the wedge for a good record in 1919. Craigmyle local, U.F.A. 242, meets on the first Saturday in each month, at 2 p.m., in the hall until further notice. Every farmer in the district is expected to attend.—L. H. Farrow, secretary.

Victoria Constituency

F. M. Smith, director, Addresses Stirring Appeal to Victoria Farmers

F. W. Smith, director for Victoria constituency, has addressed the following letter to the locals in Victoria riding:—

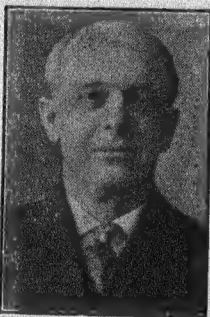
"I thank you for electing me as director for another term. I appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and I trust that I may have as loyal support during the next year, as you have given me in the past. I feel that the responsibility is great, and as far as possible I shall try and give efficient service. Write me a letter if you want to see me and I will at all times give it my attention. Our organization has made great progress during the past year, and we hope that every local will be fully alive to the need of new members until every farmer is identified with our order.

"With respect to the resolution passed at the convention regarding political action, in the Victoria division sufficient resolutions have been sent in to justify our taking steps to call a convention as soon as the seeding time is over and the roads are in good shape. It will be called at the most central point in the division. At that meeting you will be able to decide what course of political action the district shall take. I hope you will discuss the matter in the locals so that when you send delegates to the convention they will be fully able to interpret your wishes.

"This is a most important step which our organization has made. It is no small matter, and will require all our statesmanship and leadership, and common sense to carry it to a successful issue. The two old political parties will fight us, or in other ways they will use their subtle influences, and great power to overcome us by opposition or drawing a red herring across our path to divert our attention. It will be no easy road to travel, no blazed trail will be in sight for us to follow, no cloud by day and no pillar of fire by night to guide us. Don't be discouraged. Privilege dies hard. Let the purpose for which we have entered this field stimulate and inspire you to great acts of self-sacrifice and work. We are trying to build in Canada a democracy on a safe foundation, built and set up by the farmers themselves in their political platform, which we are convinced will transform the economic status of the farmer, the worker, the tradesman, and will bring a fairer division of the wealth that is created. We stand for freedom and no protection, justice and not charity, equal rights for all, no protection for a few."

Proposed branch of the C.P.R. from Acme to Empress, and Rural Telephones were the subjects taken up at a recent meeting of the Parr locals. This was the first meeting held since organizing and the members showed great interest in the work. There were quite a number of visitors and we added seven to our roll.—Floyd Alspack, secretary, Parr local.

R. A. Brown has been elected secretary of the Firtle local for 1919. The former secretary, D. C. Gillespie, reports that they have had quite a time keeping together owing to the "flu." However, they have now had an election of officers and made a fair start, and hope to make good progress.



H. W. Wood.

Welcome to the Veterans

Greetings from the United Farmers of Alberta to the Great War Veterans' Associations

As farmers, we extend a hearty welcome to veterans of the Great War back to civil life.

Your work at the front has been well done.

Your country owes you much besides sentimental gratitude.

It owes intelligent, co-operative assistance in getting men established, or re-established.

It owes to all returned men social conditions under which they can have a reasonable chance of building and maintaining comfortable homes for their families.

Above all, it owes it to the returned men and those who will never return, to strive in all good faith to make Canada a democracy in reality and in truth.

If Canada pays this debt to you she can do no more.

You owe it to yourselves and to Canada to take a firm insistent stand that Canada be made a safe country in which returned veterans and all other people can build homes and rear families.

You owe it as veterans and as citizens to sympathetically co-operate with all Canadian forces that are working to these ends.

The United Farmers of Alberta acknowledge our indebtedness to you and we want to pay our indebtedness, not in high sounding, meaningless words and phrases, but in practical co-operation. We welcome all of you to Alberta farms who see fit to come.

We will not look on you as competitors but as neighbors.

Our organization is for the purpose of bettering farm conditions, and to that end we want the help of every one of you that cares to take a chance on a farm.

Our strength will be your strength; your strength will be our strength. We cannot offer you conditions on the farm that we would like, but we will help you make them better.

We will not ask for anything for you or for ourselves except what we think is right and just, but we will ask for that till we develop force enough to get it.

We have nothing easy for ourselves; we can offer nothing easy to you.

We advise you to be very careful in the selection of land and location.

Look to the future rather than to the present.

We will help you make that future what it ought to be.

Yours very respectfully,

H. W. WOOD.

Manitoba Grain Growers

New Canadians

MOST of our local associations might well profit by the example which has been set by Brokenhead Grain Growers' Association, which has an office for its secretary in connection with their warehouse, in the town of Beausejour. Their secretary is engaged by the month, his whole-time being taken up. Through this warehouse they have handled \$10,000 worth of machinery and supplies since opening last September.

The district covered by this branch is peopled almost entirely by farmers whose fathers came from Europe. The two men who did such good work in organizing their neighbors speak four languages besides English.

After a thorough canvass and much hard work, they succeeded in rolling up the largest list of members of any branch in this province, having 164 paid-up members for 1918, and showing that they can stick together by reporting 164 paid up already for 1919. These new Canadians are in real earnest about making practical use of the association, and already reaping tangible results. They are out after a Grain Growers' elevator, and have 206 shareholders in the company. What these men have done in getting members, others can do. Who will be first to beat this record?—C. H. B.

Good Meeting at Virden

Virden local had a splendid meeting on March 15, when Rev. H. Feir brought greetings from the Virden Community Board of Trade, and gave an excellent address on Co-operation and Community Spirit.

The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas farming being the basis of industry in Canada, and as more men are engaged in this industry than all others combined;

"And whereas unless farming can be made more profitable in the future than it has been in the last 25 years preceding the war, there is a great danger of the farmers migrating to the cities;

"And whereas every possible encouragement should be given to the agricultural class as a whole, because unless they are prosperous every other industry in Canada suffers correspondingly;

"And whereas agricultural implements at present constitute one of the most important necessities to make a success of farming, and unless present tariff regulations are lowered it is going to be hard for the farmer to carry on his work successfully;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Virden Grain Growers' Association, in council assembled, do request the government to immediately lower the present tariffs as much as possible to do with the present after-war conditions, and to reduce the tariff until free trade is established with at least England and the United States."—J. G. R.

Provencher District

The Provencher district Grain Growers' Association met in the Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, on Thursday, March 20, holding forenoon and afternoon sessions. While the attendance was not large it was fairly representative, and the affairs of the district were thoroughly discussed. Plans were laid for participation in a summer campaign and a series of meetings arranged, the dates to be selected later. The following points are to be included: Avonlea, Niverville, St. Pierre, La Rochelle, Woodmore, Arnaud, Dominion City, Emerson, Lowe Farm, Brunkild, Sanford and Oak Bluff. The district workers are alive to the necessity of strengthening the movement, and have definitely in view, not merely the increase of membership in points already organized, but the organization of a number of new locals at points hitherto untouched. It is expected that the summer campaign will lead up to a district convention to be held at Morris, towards the close of the month of June, which it is hoped will be the most representative and complete ever held in the district. Careful preparation is being undertaken for this campaign

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

and every meeting will be thoroughly advertised by a personal visit of some member of the district board during the two weeks immediately preceding the date set. The convention further gave its hearty endorsement to the plan for an every farm canvass by the local associations, and planned for the locals of the district to carry out such canvass immediately in order to take advantage of the special Guide offer to local associations, which holds good till April 15.

The problem of the present fiscal situation was discussed, and the following resolution unanimously adopted, to be forwarded to Hon. T. A. Crerar, Sir Thos. White, E. C. Henders, M.P., and J. P. Molloy, M.P.:

"Resolved that we, the Provencher District Grain Growers' Association, urge immediate substantial tariff re-

fertilizers, lubricating oils, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating oils, gasoline, leather and leather goods be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture be placed on the free list."

Wellwood Resolution

"That whereas we, the Wellwood Grain Growers' Association believe the nation is very much better without intoxicating liquors;

"Therefore we strongly urge the Dominion government to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale and consumption of all intoxicating liquors except for medical purposes."

Record Meeting at Foxwarren

Foxwarren had a good meeting on

the judge, head first, in a salt barrel. R. J. D.

Elie and Elm Bank

Good meetings were held at Elie and Elm Bank, respectively, on February 14 and 15. At Elie, J. S. Wood, of Oakville, gave an enlightening address on organization and the evils of the tariff system. President Severage spoke on the urgent need of farmers following up their own organization and their own progressive platform. A good general program added to the enjoyment of the evening.

At Elm Bank school, a meeting was held next day, at which a number of very practical topics were discussed, among them being electric lighting, school conditions, stockyard conditions, the need of greater publicity and political action. Daylight saving came in for unqualified condemnation. Elm Bank is on the alert and will make 1919 the best year yet.

Neepawa District

The Neepawa District Board met in Neepawa, on Friday, March 15, when arrangements were made to put on a big whirlwind campaign in June. Six cars will be loaded up with four speakers each—one to drive, one to speak on the movement and the need of it, one to deal with political action, and one to present the work of the Women's Section. Following this, a political convention will be held, probably on June 23, to take action in securing support for the Farmers' Platform in the House of Commons.

There is evidence throughout the district of fresh interest and activity, and the district is confidently planning to implement the "double membership" slogan before June is over. Three locals have added Women's Sections to their organization since the district convention and there is most encouraging activity all around the district.

Portage District

Portage district board met at Portage la Prairie on Monday, March 17.

In completing the organization of the district board, W. F. Miller was elected district secretary. Mr. Miller is a secretary of experience, and has the record of having been the first to have his local report and dues in for years past. It is felt that the district work in his hands will be promptly and efficiently handled. Local secretaries in the district should note the appointment as Mr. Miller is the official to whom district dues should be forwarded—25 cents out of each membership.

The president and secretary were instructed to arrange for a summer campaign in which each local will be visited twice, local speakers being employed as much as possible. They were also authorized to call an open convention of all electors supporting the Farmers' Platform, to be held on or about June 25, for the purpose of taking independent political action.

The secretary was instructed to write to all the locals in the district urging them to offer prizes in connection with the Boys' and Girls' Club Fairs for the best essays on Why My Father Should be a Member of the Grain Growers' Association.

Oakhurst Tariff Resolutions

"Whereas, the farmers of Western Canada are confronted with an era of high prices for everything for the house and farm which they have to buy, and every prospect of much lower prices for their next crop, and all produce they have to sell;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Oakhurst Grain Growers' Association, in special session, strongly urge immediate and substantial reduction in the customs tariff and agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list."—Oakhurst, March 19, 1919. John H. Stewart, secretary.

The Age of Resolutions

This is the age of resolutions at the Central office. Long and short, well written and ill written, over capitalized and under capitalized, of every variety of form they pile up on the secretary's desk day after day. Two things are striking about them: first, their variety and vigor of expression, showing independent thinking and feeling on fiscal questions, and often manifesting genuine originality and power, and leading one to conclude that these men have had their own struggle with the tariff and have felt its effects directly. Second: the unity of demand for immediate relief from a galling injustice. They might all be summed up in a paragraph which appeared in last week's Guide.

"The West expects its representatives to present the Farmers' Platform fairly and squarely as the policy that Canada needs now. There will be enough representatives of the big interests to suggest that changes must come slowly, to counsel deliberation, to advise going step by step. For a westerner to propose compromise, to go pussy-footing after a little concession here and a paring off the tariff there, will proclaim him half-hearted if not actually false to the cause. The West believes that its platform is not extravagant, and that if it were adopted boldly tomorrow, Canada would be infinitely benefited. It knows something of the tremendous financial and political power of the interests that oppose it, and it does not expect to get too much of the things it seeks. But it expects its representatives to stand squarely and manfully for the principles which the whole West has endorsed. To these men, in the hour of crisis, it has entrusted its cause. It is the hour of their opportunity, yet it is the hour of their testing. Great will be their reward in the faith and affection of a great people if they meet the opportunity and bear the test. But no condemnation will be dire enough for any man who plays his own little game at the expense of the interests of those who trusted him. The West expects, and rightly expects this day that every man will do his duty."

If your association has something to say to parliament in these momentous days, send your resolution along and it will be duly transmitted. There is the best of authority for assurance that those already sent in have done good. It may be that it is not yet too late for you to help.—W. R. W.

duction. We believe our people are unanimous in desiring that western members stand solidly for the full demand of the Farmers' Platform, and especially sections A to H, as embodying a wise national policy, immediately applicable to the present reconstruction period in Canada."

The following are the district officers for the current year: President, Robert Houston, Starbuck; vice-president, J. W. Wallace, Niverville; secretary, John Davis, Otterburne; directors: W. R. Clubb, Morris; Roy Telton, Otterburne; Rev. A. Moffat, Sanford; district director, O. L. Stoney, Morris; district director for the Women's Section, Mrs. Forrester, Otterburne.

Wellwood Resolution

"Owing to the fact that all commodities which the farmers have to buy are held at exorbitant prices, and that the prospects are the farmers will have to take a reduced price for their products;

"And whereas we believe that the customs tariff increases very materially the cost of those things which the farmers have to buy;

"Therefore we strongly urge the Dominion government to reduce the customs tariff by a substantial and all-round reduction;

"And that agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles,

February 1, when Wm. Orlinton, of Binscarth, gave an interesting report of the Brandon convention and I. B. Griffiths, the recently-elected district director, gave a capital address. Foxwarren hopes to have the director again on some future occasion.

On Saturday, March 1, a record meeting was held when the price-setting question was debated. The subject as stated was: "Resolved that a fixed price for wheat would be to the best interest of the country at large." A. McPherson and Thos. Low took the affirmative, the Rev. Bowman and H. Denham, the negative, the judges being Mr. Armstrong, of Alberta, E. Graham and L. Arnett, of Foxwarren. Some very strong points were brought out by both sides, and the speakers were listened to with much interest throughout. After a short deliberation of the judges they gave their decision to the negative. On a show of hands being demanded by the affirmative, the decision was sustained unanimously. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the judges.

Mr. Low gave a very interesting account of the first debate that was held in Foxwarren some 30 years ago on the subject: "Resolved that the bush land of Ontario was better farming land than the Western Prairie." The judge gave his decision to the affirmative. It created some laughter when he gave a description of the negative side putting

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

DISTRICT No. 13

DURING convention week, the annual meeting of District No. 13 was held in the First Baptist Church, with Director P. M. McCaffrey presiding, and in the absence of the secretary, C. C. Stoliker was elected temporary secretary.

District Director McCaffrey gave a review of the year's work, pointing out the numerous difficulties which had hampered his work. In spite of this, however, there was an evidence of progress in the fact that the membership had increased amongst the locals and several new locals had been formed.

After the adoption of a resolution of sympathy to the retiring district director on account of domestic troubles; a motion was introduced, asking that each local be asked to contribute 25 cents per member for the carrying on of organization work in District 13. An amendment was submitted, providing for 50 cents per local. Following a statement by Mr. Broadley, of the Central office, that provision was made for the liquidation of such expenses as they were attempting to make provision for, the resolution was tabled.

Another motion was adopted, instructing the district director to draw up a plan for an interchange of speakers and debaters amongst the locals of District No. 13.

Address by J. B. Musselman

Following a short address by George Broadley, of the Central Publicity Department, who urged the members of the association to hold together and work for the common good of all, the meeting was favored with an address by J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, who was called upon by District Director McCaffrey, to "square himself" for not visiting District 13 during the previous year. Mr. Musselman explained the urgent need of his presence at the Central office; in addition to the time required for the extensive experiments which he has been conducting during the past year with flax straw, etc., which explanations appeared to satisfy the delegates.

Mr. Musselman also explained to the meeting some of the difficulties in regard to the organization work in District No. 13 in former years. The relationship between the Central and the United Grain Growers was also explained.

McCaffrey Re-elected

On nominations being called for district director, the following were nominated: P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven; W. A. McConica, Luseland; W. A. Burley; C. C. Stoliker, Wilkie; John Rollo and Geo. W. Weese of Kelfield. All the other nominees having withdrawn in favor of Mr. Caffrey, the former director, he was declared re-elected by acclamation.

Upon the motion of J. Rollo, C. C. Stoliker, of Wilkie, was elected secretary. An invitation was extended to all locals in the district to attend the picnic at Tramping Lake, which is being arranged for the approaching summer; the invitation being extended by George Weese, who recently won the honors in a whirlwind campaign for membership.

Election of Sub-organizers

The following were the sub-organizers appointed for the ensuing year:—

A. M. Carlisle, Kerrobert; J. A. Valance, Ethmair; E. A. Harlow, Denzil; J. Inkster, Luseland; S. Stewart, Kerrobert; J. G. Brown, Scott; H. Thompson, Kerrobert; T. P. Henwood, Thompson; C. Sinclair, Vera; E. J. Beaumont, Evesham; L. Weller, Unity; John Grill, Tramping Lake; Geo. Phelps, Wilkie.

DISTRICT No. 2

The annual convention of District No. 2 was held in the City Hall, during convention week, with Director C. M. W. Emery presiding, who gave a short outline of the work done in his district during the late summer. Sub-organizers were highly commended for their very valuable work during the past year, and Mr. Emery expressed himself as highly favored in being surrounded with such a willing and able band of workers.

During the discussion which followed,

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

It was suggested that a systematic method should be worked out whereby sub-organizers would not be overlapping; as it was felt the district was large enough to supply opportunity for all the officers, without trespassing on each other's territory. It was eventually decided to hold a meeting in the near future with such an object in view when other matters of interest to the association will also be discussed.

Director Emery Re-elected

When the question of electing a director for the year came up Mr. Emery retired from the chair, which was occupied by Mr. Wayne, of Horizon. As there were no other nominations, C. M. W. Emery was re-elected by acclamation, with Harry Hartley as second choice. The latter was also elected as secretary, with Percy Arkle as second choice. Mrs. E. E. Ford was unanimously elected director for the Women's Section, as successor to Mrs. J. K. Bryce.

The following were appointed sub-organizers: E. J. Crook, Armulet; R. Sephton, Theresa; V. Staseson, Gollier; Percy Arkle, Khedive; Geo. W. Atkinson, Gollier; D. E. Klinek, Pangman; Ed. Devlin, Horizon; Ben Lloyd, Melavel; R. Titilab, Ormiston; M. E. Hagen, Viceroy; H. B. Lloyd, Pretty Valley; F. Fleischacker, Horizon.

Membership Fees Increased

The following resolution, moved by George W. Atkinson, and seconded by Mr. Kennedy, and adopted by the Gollier Local, was submitted for approval by the district convention, which, after being discussed, was defeated:—

"The Gollier Grain Growers' Association is in favor of the proposed increase in the membership fee, but it believes that in addition to the one dollar per member to go to the Central, 25 cents per member should go into a district fund, to be used for organization purposes. Therefore, be it recommended to the District No. 2 convention the creation of a fund by this means, to be at the disposal of the director and secretary, together with such advisory board as the district convention may provide."

Members Die of the "Flu"

It is with profound regret the Central office has to report the decease of a valued member of the association, in the person of P. McEwan, of Herschel Grain Growers local, who expired on March 5, as a result of a brief illness, following an attack of influenza.

A. Abbott, secretary of the Herschel local, in recording Mr. McEwan's sudden death, says:—

"The sudden decease of P. McEwan, of Herschel, came like a thunderbolt to many of his numerous friends, which occurred after a brief illness, following an attack of influenza, at his residence, on Wednesday, March 5. The remains were interred at the Herschel Cemetery, on March 7.

"He was deeply respected by all who knew him, and many people mourn the great loss to the community occasioned by his death.

"Mr. McEwan was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He came to this country about 12 years ago and was one of the pioneers.

"He was a man of sterling qualities and great manliness, and was just beginning to reap the benefit of his worthiness on a prosperous and well-kept farm.

"Pat" was loved and honored by all who knew him. His heart was as big as his great, strong body. Mr. McEwan was a life member of the Grain Growers' Association, president of the local Glenellen Grain Growers' Association, and a director of the Herschel Rural Telephone Company.

"Beautiful wreaths marked the esteem in which he was held by his co-workers; and his many friends tender their sincerest sympathy to his dear

wife in her sad bereavement, and trust that she may find a resigned and comforting solace in those words which must eventually come to all: 'Thy will be done.'"

Death of R. A. Rotnem

Another valued member, in the person of R. A. Rotnem, former secretary of the Meadow Bank Grain Growers' Association, is reported to have been another victim of the "flu." He was a delegate to the recent Grain Growers' Convention, and was sick on his return home, and only survived for one week. His brother, in reporting the same, suggested that "it was a very bad time for such a convention, at least it was the cause of spreading the 'flu' in our neighborhood."

There are many other reports of sickness from various parts of the province where delegates returning from the convention were sick for several days as a result of the "flu," which they were supposed to have contracted during their absence as delegates to the convention.

Death of W. G. Dana

Another serious loss to the association is reported from Netherhill, by Robert Pewtuss, secretary-treasurer of the Netherhill local, who reports the death of W. G. Dana, which took place at the Regina hospital, on March 5. Mr. Dana was one of the delegates to the recent Grain Growers' convention at Regina, who remained in the city following the convention to transact some private business, when he was taken sick.

Since locating in the Netherhill district, in 1914, formerly a resident of Regina, Mr. Dana has taken a lively interest in the struggles of the farmers, and has made himself a much respected and useful neighbor. As president of the Netherhill local since the beginning of the present year, it has been quite a pleasure to take up any matter concerning the association with him, as he always readily took hold and tried his best to make things go, and this district has lost a splendid neighbor and a good citizen.

A memorial service was held the following Sunday, which was conducted by Rev. H. J. T. Sterling, and participated in by members of the local. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the widow and five children who are left behind to mourn his loss.

To Avoid Overlapping

In view of the numerous arrangements at present under way for Grain Growers' locals holding summer rallies, there appears to be some danger of overlapping, and in order to avoid this undesirable state of affairs, the following correspondence is being published.

A few days ago, Geo. H. Irwin, of Kelfield, secretary of the Paragon Grain Growers' Association, wrote to the Central secretary as follows:—

"Paragon Grain Growers' Association has decided to hold a picnic on June 24, at Tramping Lake, and we are inviting all the locals within 50 miles around us. We expect to make this a red-letter day for our association, and with the speakers we expect to get, will give the members of our association all a chance to see and hear them. We are advertising strongly, and we are having you billed as one of our main speakers.

"We have an ideal place at the lake and can accommodate a large crowd. We will expect twelve or fifteen thousand. I have written to Mr. Maharg, and I would consider it a big favor if you would use your influence to have him with us.

"Trusting you will not disappoint us."

Mr. Musselman's Reply

Replying to the same, under date of March 18, J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, says:—

"I have yours of the 12th, wherein

you state that you are arranging for a very large gathering at Tramping Lake, on June 24, next, and that you are advertising me as one of the main speakers.

"I should like very much to go to Tramping Lake, but you are taking considerable risk in advertising me for the occasion, since my control over my own time is exceedingly limited. No doubt, we can arrange so that at least one member of the Central executive will be with you, and I sincerely hope that if you are going to have such a very large gathering, both Mr. Maharg and I may find it possible to attend. I shall take the matter up with Mr. Maharg, but I know full well that neither Mr. Maharg, nor I, can afford at this early date to commit ourselves for the meeting on June 24, since it is impossible to foresee what demands there may be upon our time when that date arrives.

Should Arrange With Central

"It would be well if all locals or districts planning for important summer rallies would first communicate with the Central before they fix their dates, in order that the dates of their various meetings may be arranged in such consecutive order as to make it reasonably feasible for Central officers to reach each of them without jumping from one extremity of the province to the other. There are likely to be 16 conventions in the 16 federal constituencies between seeding and harvest, each of which will require the attendance of a member of the executive.

"I will therefore keep your date in mind, but could not reasonably, at this time, promise definitely to be with you. We shall hope for the best, however, and trust that if it should prove absolutely necessary, you should not hesitate to change your date to fit in with other gatherings."

New Local at Arborfield

During the last few weeks scarcely a day passes without having placed to its record the organization of a new local of the Grain Growers' Association. A recent issue of the Prince Albert Herald contains the following account of a new local being formed in that locality:—

Arborfield Farmers Organize

"Through the efforts of J. Berube, of Arborfield, and C. W. Hawkins, of Valparaiso, about 100 farmers and their wives gathered in Arborfield Church to consider forming a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Thos. Lalonde, presided and the meeting was addressed by C. W. Hawkins, district director; A. Baynton, of Carlton; and Rev. Fr. Perrault, of Arborfield parish. These speakers received a most attentive hearing and answered a number of questions from the audience; after which formal organization was proceeded with.

"The following officers were elected: President, Thos. Lalonde; vice-president, R. Courteau and A. Favreau; secretary-treasurer, A. Marchildon; directors, W. Lucier, A. Hudson, M. Foucher, L. Phi, Hudon, F. Soucy and V. Forseille.

"The new local, which will be known as Zenon Park Grain Growers' Association, begins with a membership of 60 and expects to reach three times that number.

Agitating for Railway

"In addition to their interest in the general work of the association, these people are particularly concerned with securing efficient medical service, a telephone system, better mail service, and more convenient marketing of their farm produce and livestock. The importance of the last item was shown by the large gathering on Thursday night, to hear G. B. Jameson, of Melfort Board of Trade, outline the scheme being urged for the construction of a railway from Saskatoon to The Pas, through Vonda and Melfort. Mr. Jameson's remarks were heartily applauded, and at the request of Chairman Lalonde, Mr. Baynton added a few suggestions. A special resolution was adopted by the new Grain Growers' local, and a petition in charge of J. Berube was numerously signed.

DECIDE ON YOUR SEED NOW

PURE SEED WHEAT. Remember, there is no best wheat for any and all conditions, but there is a best variety for your district and your individual farm. Are you growing it?

PRELUDE WHEAT Bred by Dr. Saunders, of Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for extreme earliness combined with quality and yield. If you are going to grow wheat in a frosty district grow Prelude. Do not gamble. Play safe. Under favorable conditions Marquis, for instance, may out-yield Prelude, but in a season of early frost Prelude will out-yield and out-grade any of them.

MAXO BRAND	SUPO BRAND	WINO BRAND
2-bushel lots and up, \$3.50 per bushel.	2 Bushels at \$3.15 per bushel	Special—
All prices include bags.	10 Bushels at \$3.10 per bushel	2 Bushels and up at \$2.75 per bushel.
	20 Bushels at \$3.05 per bushel	
	50 Bushels at \$3.00 per bushel	

MARQUIS WHEAT For most districts this is the variety to grow, but many farmers need new pure stock; good, big, clean seed. There is a surprising difference in larger yields, better grades and more money per acre.

REGISTERED In Sealed Bags	MAXO BRAND	SUPO BRAND
2 Bushels at \$4.15 per bushel	2 Bushels and up at \$3.50 per bushel.	2 Bushels at \$3.15 per bushel
10 Bushels at \$4.10 per bushel		10 Bushels at \$3.10 per bushel
20 Bushels and up at \$4.00 per bushel.		20 Bushels at \$3.05 per bushel
	BAGS FREE ON ALL ORDERS	50 Bushels at \$3.00 per bushel

KITCHENER WHEAT in many Marquis-Wheat-growing districts there is a demand for an equally early wheat with more straw, easier to thresh and at the same time a big yielder. Kitchener Wheat is the variety. A day or two earlier than Marquis and a shade heavier yielder, with considerably more straw it is bound to make a name for itself, and the progressive farmer will buy now and have a surplus to offer next year when there is a big demand for it.

MAXO BRAND	SUPO BRAND
2 Bushels and up at \$3.50 per bushel.	2 Bushels and up at \$4.00 per bushel.

RED FIFE WHEAT This old-time tried variety is almost extinct but is being called for from the dry districts where it gives the length of straw most of the other varieties lack.

MAXO BRAND	SUPO BRAND
2 Bushels and up at \$3.50 per bushel.	2 Bushels at \$3.15 per bushel
	10 Bushels at \$3.10 per bushel
	20 Bushels at \$3.05 per bushel
	50 Bushels and up at \$3.00 per bushel.

Grow Rye. Insure your Crop against Dry Weather
SPRING RYE There are thousands of farmers growing Wheat that could have retired years ago had they put the same time and work in Rye which is well suited to Western Canada, not only in the dry districts, on light poor soil, in frosty parts, but also in some of the best wheat-growing parts of the West. Rye makes its growth during May and June and escapes drought latter part of July, which merely ripens it. It practically never lodges. Makes an excellent nurse crop. Yields bigger than Wheat in same soil. The market for it is strong and prices for it will probably be maintained better than for some other grains. Watch the Rye market. Investigate this crop.

MAXO BRAND	SUPO BRAND	WINO BRAND
2 Bushels at \$3.00 per bushel	2 Bushels at \$2.65 per bushel	Special—
10 Bushels at \$2.95 per bushel	10 Bushels at \$2.60 per bushel	2 Bushels at \$2.90 per bushel
20 Bushels at \$2.90 per bushel	20 Bushels at \$2.55 per bushel	10 Bushels at \$1.95 per bushel
50 Bushels at \$2.85 per bushel	50 Bushels at \$2.50 per bushel	Bulk Car Lots, \$1.90 per bushel

WHAT BRANDS TO BUY



MAXO BRAND This brand when used on wheat, oats, rye and barley, means the seed is practically absolutely free from wild oats and of all other weed seeds of every sort. When used on flax, grass, clover, alfalfa, etc., it means the highest grade, unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness and color. Absolutely the choicest seed in every particular we have been able to produce, and, while high in price, is, we believe, wonderful value for the money. Every bag has the Maxo Brand on the red tag and in the case of seeds where germination is specially important this season, the result of our test is marked on the bag.



SUPO BRAND This Brand on wheat, oats, barley, rye and similar grains, means that while well within the requirements of the Seed Control Act in purity and in germination, it is not entirely free from wild oats, but contains very few of them, and is, in our opinion, fully equal to the choicest stocks generally offered. In the case of oats, no Supo Brand Stock will contain more than one wild oat per pound, and most of this brand considerably less. On grasses, clovers, flax and similar small seeds, where Government Grades are given under the Seed Control Act, Supo Brand means that the seed so labelled, grades either Number One or Number Two, or where no grades are given under the act, this brand is choice stock. In a few words, Supo Brand is the greatest value for a reasonable price; uniformly superior quality; carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. Each bag is plainly marked with the grade. Look for the Supo Brand on the green tag.



WINO BRAND Seed so marked in the case of wheat, oats and barley, and similar seeds, is the lowest in price consistent with dependable quality. It is simply extra-choice lots picked off the ordinary commercial market. Strictly re-cleaned; tested for germination and of reasonable purity as to variety for seed at such prices. Not entirely free from wild oats and noxious weed seeds, but well within the requirements of the Seed Control Act, except in the case of oats, where this brand contains one or more wild oats per pound and each bag is labelled, "Contains Wild Oats." Very little grass, clover and similar seeds of this grade is handled, but where we list them, the grade under the Seed Control Act for seeds of this sort would be either Number Two or Number Three.



SEED OATS!

EVERY BAG WITH TAG SHOWING BRAND AND GERMINATION TEST

Are your oats satisfactory? Many farmers are growing the wrong variety for their own local conditions and we give below a condensed summary of our experience with the different varieties that may be useful to you.

COLOR OF GRAIN Leader, Abundance and Banner are white like ordinary oats. Seger generally has a characteristic glossy white. Garton's No. 22 are inclined to a white straw color. Gold Rain, as the name implies, is golden yellow, as is also Orloff. While most farmers prefer a white oat the official inspector allows yellow oats into the highest grades.

SIZE AND SHAPE OF GRAIN Leader is long in the grain like Banner, but thick like Abundance. Garton's No. 22 is short and chunky. Banner rather long and thin, Seger is smaller than any of these except Banner. Gold Rain comes next and Orloff is the smallest. With proper screens almost all wild oats can be taken out from Leader, Garton's No. 22, Abundance and extra large samples of Seger, Gold Rain and Banner, but cannot be taken from Orloff, from which, however, barley can practically all be removed.

HULL AND MILLING VALUE For hull and the feeding value, Orloff comes first with 21½ per cent., Gold Rain 24½ per cent., Seger 27 per cent., Leader 27½ per cent., Abundance 28½ per cent., Banner 29½ per cent., and Garton's No. 22 around 30 per cent.

STRAW Strongest before lodging; Leader, Garton's No. 22, Gold Rain, Seger, Orloff, Abundance, Banner.

BEST TO COME BACK IF LODGED Gold Rain, Seger, Orloff, Banner, Leader, Abundance, Garton's No. 22.

BEST STRAW FOR FEEDING Gold Rain, Seger, Orloff, Banner, Abundance, Leader, Garton's No. 22.

BEST STRAW AS A NURSE CROP Orloff, on account of its being off the land early; Leader, Garton's No. 22, Abundance, Gold Rain, Seger and Banner owing to the relative leafiness of the stems.

MATURITY Orloff, Gold Rain, Seger, Leader, Garton's No. 22, Abundance and Banner.

YIELD Leader, Gold Rain, Seger, Abundance, Garton's No. 22, Banner and Orloff. This placing is for favorable conditions. In the north, for instance, in a fall when frost comes early, Orloff would probably be ripe, and might outyield any of the others which might not be matured by that time, while with a favorable fall the placing would be as first stated.

PRICES:	
MAXO BRAND	SUPO BRAND
3 bus. at \$2.10 per bus.	12 bus. at \$1.70 per bus.
12 bus. at 2.05 per bus.	36 bus. at 1.65 per bus.
36 bus. and up, at \$2.00 per bus.	51 bus. and up, at \$1.60 per bus.
WINO BRAND	
No. 1 Seed, Government Standard, 3 bus. and up, at \$1.20 per bus.	
No. 2 Seed, Government Standard, 3 bus. and up, at \$1.10 per bus.	
LEADER OATS—Maxo Brand only, \$3.00 per bushel	

HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG FARM SEED SPECIALISTS MANITOBA

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Canada helped to win a great peace victory. It's up to us to make Canada a beautiful place to live. Our boy from over there must have it so.

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There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gates carried by any one company in the Dominion.

Every Rod Fully Guaranteed

PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fence in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Address either office and it will be promptly sent.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



4.30 P.M.

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SAVE AN HOUR AND A HALF. A LITTLE FIGURING WILL SURPRISE YOU. OUR MILKER BOOK SHOWS HOW THE HINMAN WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A SEASON.

A COPY MAILED TO YOU FREE. WRITE TO-NIGHT.

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THE MILKING MACHINE SPECIALISTS GALT, ONT.

Oats and Barley For Sale

We have a reasonable quantity of all grades of Oats and Barley, in store, Government Elevator, at MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON and CALGARY, and are prepared to quote prices in car lots for prompt shipment, subject to Government weight and grade.

When asking for quotations, mention grade required. We will be glad to answer any enquiry.

The N. Bawlf Grain Company, Limited
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Prevention of Blackleg

Means of Infection and Methods of Treatment—By W. A. Shoults, F.S.

BLACKLEG is a highly-fatal, infectious disease of young cattle, and may also affect sheep and goats. Man, horses, pigs, dogs and cats appear to be immune. This disease prevails in certain districts throughout the North-American continent, and most other countries of the civilized world, and before the use of preventive vaccine became general was productive of very serious losses. Blackleg seems to be more or less restricted to certain definite localities, but it may be rife in a district for some time, and then seem to be dormant for several years only to re-appear with all its old-time virulence. Many writers hold the opinion that undrained, swampy, low-lying pastures favor its development, but it has been known to occur on all kinds of soil, in all altitudes, and under various climatic conditions.

Cause and Symptoms

It is produced by a bacillus known as the "Blackleg Bacillus," which exists in the soil of certain localities. This germ gains access to the animal's body through slight wounds of the skin, or very rarely of the mouth, tongue and throat. It is not a contagious disease in the true sense, as animals do not contract it from contact with affected animals, but rather from the common source mentioned above.

The characteristic symptoms of this condition is the presence of external swellings, which emit a crackling sound when handled owing to the presence of gases that have been developed within the tissues. The tumors generally appear on the thighs, breast or flank, and are frequently accompanied by a well-marked lameness. The course of the disease is very rapid, and generally terminates fatally in from 18 hours to three days.

Post Mortem Appearances

On examining carcasses of animals that have died from this disease a reddish, frothy liquid is often seen coming from the mouth, nose or anus. The skin emits the characteristic crackling sound when the hand is passed over the swollen parts, and if the tumors are cut into, a dark-colored liquid escapes, containing gas bubbles, and possessing an offensive odor.

In the light of present knowledge, treatment is of little or of no avail, and our only means of combatting this disease is by preventive measures.

Forms of Protective Vaccines

Vaccination.—Protective vaccines have been successfully employed against this disease for many years, and are now being supplied in different forms by the Federal Health of Animals Branch, the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and a number of private firms who make a specialty of biological products.

As to the relative merits of different vaccines there seems to be some difference of opinion. The pellet and liquid forms of vaccine are the two kinds now in most general use.

Pellet Form.—This form of vaccine is prepared by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, and its strength thoroughly tested on experiment animals before being distributed through the Provincial Offices of the Health of Animals Branch. It is sold at the nominal cost of five cents a dose. An injector made for the purpose is also supplied at 75 cents.

Liquid Form.—The department at Ottawa also manufactures a filtrate but it is distributed only to veterinarians.

Liquid forms of vaccine may also be procured from a number of biological firms, who advertise in the livestock

journals. Some of these firms sell direct to stockowners and guarantee their products to confer life immunity. While we have no evidence to disprove their claims we would suggest that the provisions of the guarantee be carefully looked into.

Liquid forms of vaccine are injected under the skin by means of a hypodermic syringe. It is important that instruments be kept thoroughly clean. The skin also should be washed. The site generally chosen for the introduction of the vaccine is behind the shoulder where the skin is loose, or at the tail head.

Time to vaccinate.—As the disease rarely affects cattle under six months, or over three years of age, it is not considered necessary to vaccinate younger or older animals. In some instances, however, losses may occur in

younger calves, in which case, the balance of the herd may be vaccinated as early as four months of age. The disease usually occurs in the spring and late summer, and vaccination should be performed in blackleg districts when the cattle are turned out. As to re-vaccination, the Report on Infectious Disease of Cattle, issued by the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, recommends that cattle be re-vaccinated every spring until three years of age is attained, in districts where the disease is known to exist. Vaccination has been the means of reducing the mortality from this disease from over ten per cent. to less than one-half of one per cent.

Disposal of Carcasses

To prevent the dissemination of the germs over wide areas by dogs, wolves or birds, the carcasses of animals that have died from this disease should be immediately burned or, if this is impossible, covered with quicklime and buried to a depth of six feet. The body should not be dragged along the ground, but, if possible, disposed of where it lies, without removing the hide, care being exercised to burn all blood discharges and litter. The burning of grass over infected areas is recommended as a means of ridding pastures of the infective agent.

Skin Diseases of Horses

Q.—Old Clydesdale horse acts all winter as if lousy—rubs hair off in spots. Can't find any lice—can only see a little dandruff. The other horses appear to be slightly affected. All horses are in good shape and high spirits, are stabled at night and run out during day in suitable weather. A very large percentage of horses (especially stabled horses) are acting the same in this locality. Do you think it is mange?—C. E. H., Neola, Sask.

A.—If your horses are not infested with lice they are probably affected with a comparatively innocent form of skin disease which has its origin in internal causes. Mange is due to a parasite and is characterized by intense itching and a well-marked eruption. In old-standing cases the skin frequently takes on a wrinkled appearance. Horses sometimes get lousy from being housed with poultry. The feeding of barley or other heating food is liable to bring about an irritable condition of the skin.

Feed a cooling and laxative diet. Wash the affected parts with salt and water, a tablespoonful to the quart, or apply an ointment of sulphur and vaseline, equal parts. If itching continues, use a lotion of potassium sulphide 1 ounce, water 2 quarts. Give internally a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda each morning and a like amount of sublimed sulphur each evening in soft food.

SPRING HORSE SHOW, CALGARY

MARCH 25-28. Grand Display of Good Quality Horses

Attractive Evening Horse Show Programmes

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES

Fare and one-third from all Alberta points; good going March 24 to 27, returning to March 31.

THE ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

David Thorburn, President. E. L. Richardson, Secretary and Mang. Dir., Calgary.

CALGARY BULL SALE

APRIL 7-10. 750 REGISTERED BULLS

Judging, all day, Monday, April 7.

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association Annual Meeting, Palliser Hotel, April 7, at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALE, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, APRIL 8, 9 and 10.

ANIMALS SOLD IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER

6 Galloways, 255 Herefords, 370 Shorthorns, 123 Aberdeen-Angus

Sale Patronized by the Best Breeders in Alberta

A Display Worth Going Miles to See. A Grand Opportunity to Select High-quality Herd Headers, and Good Strong Range Bulls.

BEST OFFERING EVER ENTERED FOR THE ASSOCIATION SALE.

Animals bought at Calgary Sale to go outside the Mange Area do not have to be vat dipped.

Special Passenger Rates—Fare and one-third from Alberta stations; good going April 6 to 9, and returning to April 12.

Special Freight Rates—The Association pays freight to purchaser's station in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia at nominal rates.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY BULLS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Auctioneers: S. W. PAISLEY, Lacombe; J. W. DURNO, Calgary.

THE ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

WM. SHARP, President. E. L. RICHARDSON, Sec'y. and Mang. Dir., Calgary.

SHORTHORNS at AUCTION

Owing to shortage of feed, I will sell by public auction at

THE MIDWAY SALES STABLES, CALGARY, ALTA.

on Wednesday Evening
APRIL 7, 1919



the-first day of the Calgary Bull Sale, 16 head of registered Shorthorn Bulls, Cows, Heifer Calves. The offering is practically all young stock; they are the progeny of good sires, and well worthy of the attention of Shorthorn men. My only reason for selling is scarcity of feed. Send for catalog of breeding, etc., to

J. W. Durno or A. D. Saulsbury
Calgary, Auctioneer Highriver, Alberta

Avoca Farm SHORTHORNS

VILLAGE MARQUIS, 91643, son of the noted Gainford Marquis (imp.) heads my herd.

My stock won leading championship prizes at Calgary Summer Fair and Calgary Winter Fair, 1918. FOR SALE—Some extra choice young bulls, also a number of young cows and heifers of superior individuality and breeding. Visitation solicited, or write for prices. Farm adjoins Calgary.

L. A. BOWES, Offices, 235 8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES



Some of my Prize Winners at the 1918 Calgary and Edmonton Summer Shows.

We have constantly arriving, new importations of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, and have now in our barns around 30 head of choice well-bred horses of all ages. We can sell you a good serviceable, sound young stallion, or mare, as cheap as any firm or individual in Canada.

We are the largest dealers in Canada of Registered Belgian Stallions and Mares. Do you want a club formed in your community? Let us know your wants, and ask for our catalog.

R. F. DYGERT LTD. Edmonton Alta.

House Address: 10,124 123rd Street.
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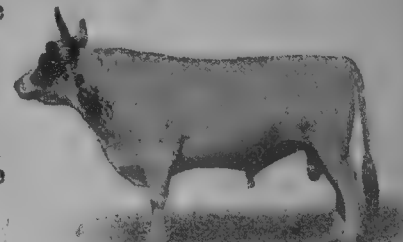
Barn Address: 10,139 97th Street.
Barn, 4147.

AYRSHIRES AT AUCTION

There will be Sold by Public Auction, at the

Springfield Stock Farm
Calgary, Alta.

(One-half Mile N.W. of the
Tuxedo Park Street-
car Line)



ON
Friday, April 11th, 1919

During the week of the Calgary Bull Sale, the entire Springfield Registered Herd of Ayrshires, comprising:

3 Bulls, 6 Cows, 10 Heifers,
6 Bull Calves, 15 Heifer Calves

This high-class offering includes the two Herd Bulls, Humshaugh Confidencee, and Springfield Prince, both prize winners; also a large number of well-bred high-producing females. These jattle represent the ideal dairy cow in conformation and character, and are most economical producers of high-grade commercial milk. Many of them held good records.

In 1918, animals from this herd won at the leading Alberta Fairs: 32 Championships, 51 first, 45 second, 10 third, and 19 fourth prizes in open competition.

Look up Livestock Circles, in issue of March 19, for description of this herd.

Cattle will be delivered from sale to the Alberta Stockyards free of charge.

Write for Catalog, giving Terms of Sale and Pedigree of Animals, to either:—

J. W. DURNO
Auctioneer
CALGARY

or LAYCOCK & McDONALD
Proprietors
Springfield Stock Farm
CALGARY, ALTA.

Exmoor Herefords.

MIRROR, ALBERTA

To the Discriminating Buyer—If you are looking for a herd-header of size, quality, and breeding, you can't afford to miss our consignment of two-year-old bulls entered for the

CALGARY BULL SALE, APRIL 7th--10th

They have not been pampered, but are ready for work right away. Look them over carefully and then buy them at your own price.

To Buyers from B.C. and U.S.A.:—

All Certified as having passed the Tuberculin Test.

PYM BROS.

EXMOOR RANCH

MIRROR, ALBERTA

Ayrshires and Clydesdales

I have for immediate sale a number of good bulls of high-class breeding, and all young. A number of them ready for service, also a fine lot of two-year-old heifers coming in, as well as females of all ages. These are true to type, and are representatives of the best producing and most noted families of the breed.

In Clydesdales I have three high-class stallions, three, five and eight years old; good, well-bred individuals and thoroughly acclimated. Write me your wants.

ROWLAND NESS

DE WINTON

ALTA.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

To those who have a surplus of feed on hand—We have to sell some 500 head of Hereford and Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, all bred to registered bulls. Also a number of Springers, Breeding Ewes, and a good line of well-broken Work Horses.

WARD-HILL STOCK CO., 10744 101st St., Edmonton, Alta.
BARN PHONE: 5469. HOUSE PHONE: 72194.

Tell Your Dealer You Want These

Shinn-Flat Prevents Lightning Losses

It enables the electricity in the building to gradually pass from the heavily charged ground into the atmosphere above the building—relieving the strain on the building caused by the attraction of the electricity in the cloud above, and removing the conditions that cause the Lightning Stroke.

SHINN'S CASH BOND is issued by a large Bonding Company to the owner of every building protected by a Shinn-Flat, guaranteeing that Lightning will not strike. This is the only company that covers the work of its representatives by a Cash Bond.

Shinn-Flat Gives Greater Protection

Shinn-Flat is the only Lightning Conductor made in the form of a flat cable, which eminent electrical authorities all say is more efficient. It has 36 per cent more conducting surface for electricity than any round cable containing the same amount of material.

Shinn-Flat Lightning Rods are properly installed by men who have been carefully trained under the direction of Prof. Wm. H. Day—Canada's well known Lightning Prevention Expert.



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Write for free booklet on Lightning Cause and Control

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Government Stock Food

Demonstrations conducted at the Brandon Experimental Farm have proven the superiority of this chopped feed over straight barley chop. Free from injurious foreign matter, it contains the highest possible percentage of nutriment.

Write us for samples and prices today, straight run or chopped.

We guarantee prompt delivery and are able to save you freight from Fort William to Winnipeg, as well as the time it would take to have your order filled from the terminal elevators.

N. M. PATERSON & CO. LIMITED

609 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTICE TO STOCKFEEDERS

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Mill Feed and Grain

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CARLOAD ORDERS

We would be glad to furnish quotations

McMILLAN GRAIN CO. LIMITED

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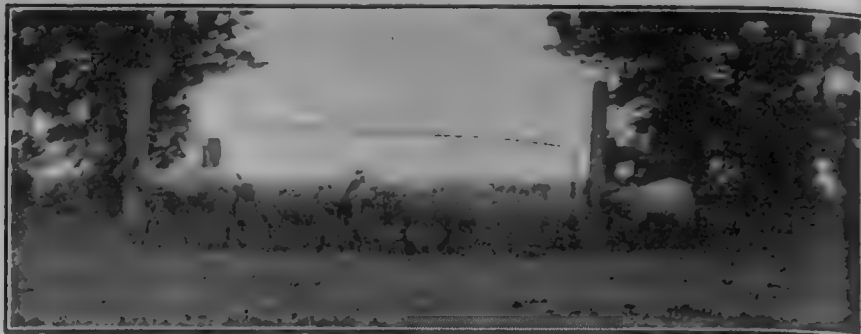
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PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

We have for sale, Two Stallions, rising four years, and Six, rising two years. They are extra good individuals, thoroughly acclimated, and of right quality and breeding. Also a number of good imported Mares. Write us for particulars.

C. H. OLSON & SON, Gando, N. Dak.

Gando is on the U.S. Ry., Devil's Lake to Brandon, 42 miles from boundary.



Saving the Lambs

Care of the Ewe at Lambing Time—By Tom Brydon

THE most critical time for the flock-master, and also the farmer who has only a few ewes to bring through lambing, is now on, and a few practical hints to the inexperienced might be of use. The getting of the ewes into condition is the first care. That does not mean having the ewes too fat, for a fat ewe is very seldom a good mother; she seems to be more susceptible to disease in the lambing season, and often has a weak lamb. Most of the small flocks on the farm are wintered on oat sheaves or hay, either in a stack, or, better still, in some rack in or near the shelter. Two or three weeks before lambing starts, it is a good idea to add something extra to this, and nothing is safer or more easily obtained by the farmer than threshed oats and bran, one-quarter pound of the mixture (one-third bran, two-thirds oats), fed in the morning and increased gradually to a half-pound. This will stimulate the flow of milk and also act as a slight laxative when the lambs are dropped.

Sanitary Shelter for the Ewe

A dry, well-ventilated shed, with four inches clean straw, will make a good place for the ewes, and when the lambs are being dropped, should be kept as clean as possible, for it is in the lambing shed or sheep barn that most of the disease and trouble originate at this time. A few minutes each day to remove the soiled litter, and to add a few forksful of clean straw, might be the means of increasing the lamb crop 25 per cent.

When the ewe is about to lamb, she will usually get away by herself in some corner, and show signs of being in pain, is restless and often seen pawing the ground, etc. If the weather is fine, leave her alone, as she will go back to that place again, even if it is possible to drive her to some other part of the field. If it is early spring, get her into some dry place, out of the wind. Usually a ewe has little trouble in lambing, but if there is any help to be given, don't hurry. Being in too great a hurry is often the cause of fatal injury to either the ewe or lamb, and a lot of unnecessary pain. Before the assistant begins work, he should make sure his hands are clean and disinfected. He should smear his hands with a liberal supply of linseed or castor oil, and working gently till he gets the lamb into position, with a little patience he will be able to bring the lamb without much trouble. The ewe should be disinfected after the operation.

First Care of the Lamb

If the weather is very severe, it is better to take the young lamb into some place near a heater or stove until the wool is dry, and give it a few spoonfuls of the ewe's milk. The ewe, in the meantime, should be put in a small pen, four feet by five feet, and have the rough wool taken away from around the udder, so that the lamb will be able to find the teat, and also lessen the danger of its getting wool balls in the stomach. It is well to examine the udder. Sometimes there is only milk on one side, and a caking, which should be attended to. Rub with camphorated oil and keep the udder warm, and try to stop any draught along the ground, and keep the bedding dry. It is not a good plan to keep the lamb away from the ewe too long, as sometimes they do not care to mother the lamb when put back with them. This is especially true when twins are dropped, and one lamb is left in the pen with the mother. Take both lambs away at one time, if possible.

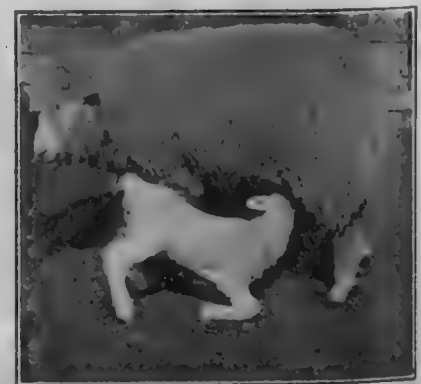
Some ewes, at lambing time, have a very heavy flow of milk, and it is advisable to milk a few streams from each teat for a day or two, as the lamb is liable to scour if he gets too much. A teaspoonful of castor oil will usually stop this if taken in time. If the ewe has not enough milk, care should be taken that the milk fed to the lamb is always at blood heat, and not cold, as this too will give the lamb a set-back which should be avoided. Whenever the lamb can follow, let the ewe out of the small pen, so that she can have exercise. Two to three days after lambing, an increase can be made in the feeding of the ewe, and if any roots are to be had, slice them up and give one pound at noon, with an increase in the grain ration fed morning and evening, and now, when the ewe is milking, at least one drink of clean water each day.

Navel or Joint Ill

Care should be taken about this time for any signs of navel or joint ill in the lambs. When infected with this disease, they will stop sucking, and stand panting, with the head drooping, and the abdomen will have a pendulous appearance. Isolate the ewe and lamb, if possible, and treat the navel with a good strong disinfectant. Carbolic oil is very good as an applicant, and keep the part dry. Drastic measures should be taken when this appears in the flock, as it is very contagious. The shed should be cleaned out and disinfected thoroughly, and the infected animals treated every day, and kept isolated until better. The by-word in lambing time is "cleanliness," and the giving to each animal that individual care that marks the real stockman, followed by intelligent feeding and watchfulness.

When and How to Dock and Castrate

When the lambs are two to three weeks old, it is a good time for castrating and docking, and there are various ways of performing these operations. In castrating, the four legs should be held firmly by the helper, the end of the scrotum cut off, and the fingers used to grasp the scrotum tightly next the body. This will force the testicles into position, where they can easily be removed with either the teeth, fingers, or pair of pincers. Sometimes the former is objected to by some people as being a filthy method, but it is not so, the only danger being the entrance into the wound of bacteria from the operator's mouth. Docking can be done with either a sharp knife or a sharpened iron, heated up in the stove to a dull red. Sometimes the lamb will bleed, but a string tied round the tail or the end of the vein seared, will stop this in a few minutes. The lambs quickly recover from these operations and soon start to gambol and play again.



Ewe and Lamb Should be Kept in Clean Pen

Aberdeen-Angus Families

Continued from Page 8

Blackcaps and Trojan Ericas at \$3,000 to \$9,200, and making sale averages of \$1,200 to \$1,520 the past year. Escher and Ryan, and the late Charles Escher, senior, of the same family, early saw the necessity of demonstrating pedigree practicability to the average farmer by feeding steers for market and show. Mr. Escher, senior, fed the grand champion load at Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, back about the end of the eighties, as well as the International grand champion load at the 1902 show; while the second generation of the family and his partner showed the International grand champion and reserve grand champion loads of 1911 and 1913, besides shipping train loads of market cattle to Chicago and Omaha. The 1916 grand champion steer herd at the International was also an Escher and Ryan product. It took nerve to use the knife on registered bull calves for the show car lots, but these men were after results that would lay the right foundation for the breed with the American farmer and give it a foothold where the two older breeds were already well established in overwhelming numbers.

Big Breeders Feed Steers

From the Donohoe herd, at Holbrook, Iowa, has come car loads of bulls for the X.I.T., Trigg, and other famous range herds of the south-west, as well as several single steer grand champions that the colleges and Mr. Hall have fed and shown at the International. From the Tudor herd, came the open market fat steer record at Chicago, at \$19.75, on October 28, last; and the grand champion beef carcass of the 1918 International, though the overlooking of an entry deprived the Tudors of this highest beef honor on a mere technicality.

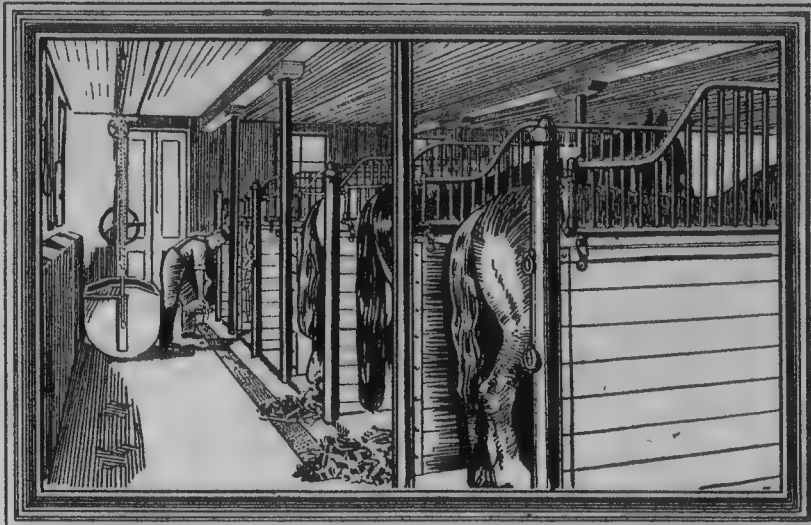
Congdon and Battles, of Washington, showed the grand champion steer at the California Liberty Fair, at Los Angeles, California, recently, and the famous University of California "Doddie" steers that have made a sensational show on the coast and at Chicago during the last five years are products of the herd sold to the University by the same firm. A. S. Cecil and Sons, of Indiana, showed the grand champion steer at the 1918 Indiana State Fair; the Rosengift Stock Farm, of Iowa, showed the grand champion steer at the Nebraska and at the Kansas Free State Fairs the past season; L. E. Kershaw, of Oklahoma, brought out the grand champion steer at both the 1917 and 1918 Oklahoma State Fairs, as well as the 1917 grand champion at the South-eastern Fair, Atlanta, Ga., the New Orleans Winter Fair, and the Nebraska State Fair; C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Missouri, showed three steers at Missouri and Illinois State Fairs, and at the International the past season.

The Ames Plantation, of Tennessee, showed a pure-bred steer that stood next to the grand champion in his class at the recent International, as well as sending to Canada the 1917 Calf-feeding Contest champion, and the grand champion at the 1918 Edmonton Spring Show. The same firm's 1917 grade-calf crop was sold to the King Plantation, of Mississippi, and fed out for a new open market record at the East St. Louis market, in 1918. Canadians need not be retold the Glencarnock steer record. Two International grand champions speak for themselves. In spite of the out-of-date "Scottish pedigree" and its family names that take into account only the extreme "left flank" of the female pedigrees, Aberdeen-Angus breeders have kept their "feet on the ground" and linked pedigree, show ring and market in their aims to get their wares introduced to the average farmer, rancher and homesteader.

The Breed's Debt to the College

With the inauguration of the International Livestock Exposition in 1900, at Chicago, the beef pedigree entered a new era. Here, somebody, probably the stockyards' interests and some leaders in the agricultural college world, brought college, farmer and rancher together to produce a show that got "right down to brass tacks," the student teams judging livestock and study-

OAT BOWL



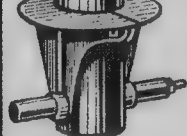
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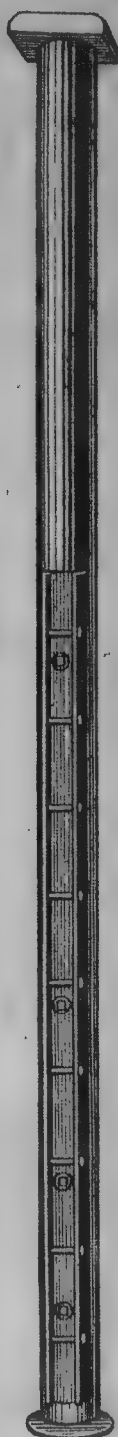
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JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, HAYFIELD, MAN.

ing the best herds, flocks and studs, as well as the finished product from feed lots to the packer. Such a show was bound to get the college experiment stations to turning out men who knew what the packing house wanted in finished beef, mutton and pork. The college stations from Pennsylvania and Ohio on the east, to California, on the west, and Texas and Oklahoma on the south, are now regular fitters of finished pure-breds, grades and crosses for these practical classes. In spite of the fact that they must show no preference for one breed, fitting specimens of all three, they have done more to advance the Aberdeen-Angus breed in the past 20 years than any other single agency.

The most practical class of all the inter-breed classes is the carcass class, where the animals are first judged on the hoof, and are then slaughtered and their meat judged on the hooks and on the block. In 17 shows, Aberdeen-Angus have carried off the grand championship for 16 successive times. Only four of those 16 Aberdeen-Angus carcasses have been grades. How's that for "pedigree practicability"?

Then take the car lot grand champions. You will note the two rival breeds quarrelling over the 1918 grand champions, the Shorthorns claiming there was "a generous amount of Shorthorn blood" in them, and the Hereford backers retorting that there was "just one-eighth" Shorthorn in their veins. This being the first year since 1909 that any other than an Aberdeen-Angus load was named to the high honors, the picking out of the black loads had become so monotonous that interest had dwindled and only 15 loads competed this year. The Hereford people emphasized that "Hall's Aberdeen-Angus were the pick of the Corn Belt pure-breds, while Frazier's cattle were just common steers off the range." It is quite true that Mr. Hall has fed a great number of pure-breds in his car lots, though the number recordable is not nearly so large as half. Yet this car-lot feeding of pure-breds demonstrates, doesn't it, that the Aberdeen-Angus pedigree is closer to the rancher and feeder than either of the other breeds' pedigrees?

Better-bred Steers Feed Best

Here is what Mr. Hall says about pedigrees and cattle feeding:—

"I want them well bred, and to get well-bred ones I go where they are to be found. There were several in my last loads that were 'bred right in the purple.' For example, there's a Blackbird from a \$600 cow. There's another. The better bred they are the more likely they are to feed out right."

Yet, there is always a tendency to misplace the relative values of leading families. For example, the Pridesright now have been selling below their performance value as compared with the exclusive Blackcap wing of the Blackbirds. J. S. Caldwell and Sons, Chillicothe, Ohio, have won the last three International female grand championships with their Prides; at least they bred both cows which won the last three, though Hildale Pride was shown by Cecils, of Indiana. Their first prize produce of one cow at the recent International were Prides. Says Mr. Caldwell, "When I look back at what the Prides have done for us in producing great females and bulls, too, I don't believe they can be beaten."

Prides Are Too Cheap Now

Along the same line, Senator Lantz, of Congerville, Illinois, whose Blackcap Blackbirds averaged \$1,800 in his first sale last June, while his Prides were way down around \$500, stated he thought he would get hold of some good Prides and Ericas now while they were "out of line." He suited his ideas to action by going to a Missouri dispersion later in the year and buying practically every Erica sold. He had built up his herd from three head some 20 years ago until it was unbalanced from a sale standpoint, and he was balancing it up, though his Blackcaps were selling three times as high.

First sales always are more or less unbalanced as to families, and you will note those attempting to get into the top positions drop out some families as fast as they can while concentrating on three or four, or possibly six, families. These are likely to be Blackbirds, Trojan Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Heather blooms, and Queen Mothers. Woodcote

The Grain Growers' Guide

Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich., one of the leaders, advertises "Blackbirds and Trojan Ericas only." Being one of the leaders, that at least, gives you an idea of the trend in the "top crust" where the \$1,000 to \$5,000 animals are marketed.

Still, many of the bigger breeders state they owe a definite duty to supply every man who wants a bull, something that will fit his purse, and to that end they carry enough "plain-bred ones" to take care of this trade of beginners. There is no question about the success and sound sense of this system. B. C. Dove, proprietor of Willow Lawn Farms, Inc., Waverly, Iowa, states, "I used to think I ought to make it a rule never to sell anybody a bull under \$500. I have neighbors who come to me now and then, however, who have never paid over \$100 for a bull, and I figure it is worth something to my future business to put a pure-bred bull with a man at \$300, or even \$200, to get him started with something that will so convince him that he got a bargain that he will be back again for a higher-priced one later."

Plain Prices for Beginners

Such an experience an old-time breeder and feeder as Stanley Pierce, Creston, Illinois, who fed the first grand champion steer at an International, believes in selling a man something rather than let him get away empty handed, with the idea that the Pierce cattle are "too fancy for a farmer." If such a breeder has but \$500 to put into a bull that is worth \$800, rather than have the buyer go away feeling that he hasn't quite got to the point where he can start with pure-breds, Mr. Pierce will take his prospect to the train and sell him the bull at what he can pay. So much for pedigree values and their actual sales.

There is a great deal of talk about \$10,000 bulls, and rival breeders ask why there have been no \$10,000 Aberdeen-Angus bulls. There have been and are, but that kind can't be bought. For example, Clarence W. Eckardt, of New York City, refused \$10,000 for Imp. Evenest of Bleaton, after the grand championship was awarded at the recent International, because the bull was worth more to him as a herd header. His bull was "bred right" and had individuality, too, according to the men who wanted him to head leading herds that figure over the \$1,000 mark in their sale averages. P. J. Donohoe has a great bull in Edinburgh that \$10,000 wouldn't buy. The McGregors have also had some great herd bulls that couldn't be bought for that figure when they were in their strides as sires.

Note—The concluding instalment of this article will appear in an early issue.

A New Canadian Champion

An extraordinary record has recently been completed by the Holstein-Friesian heifer, "Colony Aaggie Pietertje," 38774, owned and bred by Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C. This heifer calved on pasture last fall at two years and 47 days of age, with no preparation for a test. She started off so well that she was put under a test, and owing to her persistent flow of milk it was decided to continue her under strictly official test for the whole year. In 365 days she produced 21,161.8 pounds milk and 705.47 pounds fat, equivalent to 881.84 pounds butter, 80 per cent. fat. At the close of the year she was still milking over 50 pounds a day. The above record gives "Colony Aaggie Pietertje" first place in Canada for both milk and butter in either official or semi-official test.

Sale of Baby Beef

No such encouragement in tangible form has before been given boys in the West in raising prime baby beef as was given at Brandon, on Thursday, March 7. About 60 calves in all were sold in record time by Premier Norris, at prices ranging from 20 to 41 cents per pound. It was hard, even at that, for the youngster stockmen to part with their pets, but they have had sufficient reward and education to want to come back stronger than ever next year. When such packers and buyers of Winnipeg as Swift Canadian, Gordon Ironsides, Coughlin, Talbot, Paulin, Fares, McLean and Reneke fairly smothered the auction ring with bids, they performed a great service to the rising generation of farmers and to the livestock industry.

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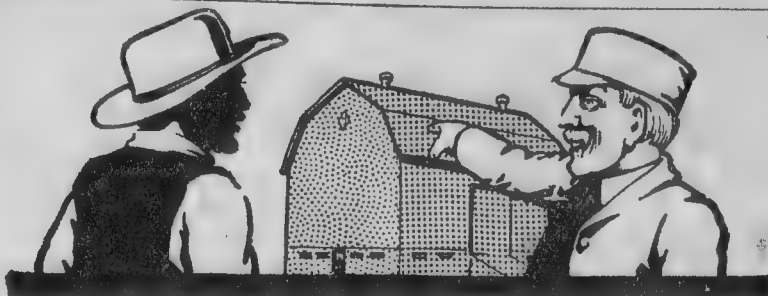
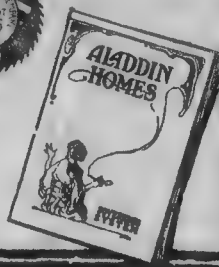
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Also females from yearlings up, by Ardethan Fortune Ensign, by Silver Cloud, and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, Duke of Saskatoon, by Gainford Marquis.

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as Lord Ardwell, Topnotch, and others. Write us your wants.

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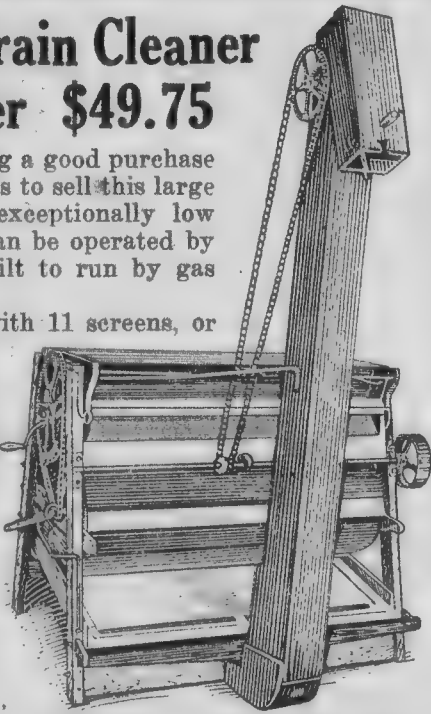
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In Livestock Circles

New Angus Herd Established

We take pleasure in introducing to the readers of The Guide, Edwin C. Harte, of Gwenmawr Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., as a breeder of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Hampshire sheep and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

For some time past Mr. Harte, who is a son-in-law of J. D. McGregor, has been associated with him in his pure-bred livestock operations, and while these associations still continue, Mr. Harte has taken over and is operating the Gwenmawr Stock Farm entirely on his own account, and is carrying on this farm good herds of the above-mentioned breeds. The farm of Gwenmawr is some 11 miles north-west of Brandon, and has special facilities in the shape of good barns, corrals, silo, water, etc., to make a specially adaptable location for pure-bred livestock operations, as well as a good grain farm.

The Guide livestock man paid a short visit to the farm some few weeks ago and a few observations on the stock seen there will be of special interest.

The Gwenmawr herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle consists of 30 pure-bred breeding cows and 33 calves and yearlings. Most of the cows are safe, in-calf to Edward of Glencarnock and Blackcap McGregor. The majority of the females represent families which J. D. McGregor has had for a great many years, and which have been steadily improved by the use of the best sires obtainable. There are a number of representatives of the famous Blackbird family in the herd, among them being McHenry Black cap 100th, an exceptionally well-bred Blackbird of the fashionable Blackcap strain. She is the dam of Blackcap McGregor, one of the best bulls on the American continent today. He has been grand champion bull of Western Canada for the past two years. Black Lass Glencarnock 5th, is a well-bred Blackbird, containing the blood of some of the best bulls in American Angus history. Black Lassie of Glencarnock, sired by Evereux of Harviestown, is proving herself to be an excellent producer. Blackbird of Gwenmawr, was first prize junior heifer calf at many Western Canada fairs in 1917. There are also a number of very well-bred Ericas, including Glenmere Erica 3rd, a fine large cow, which, as a two-year-old, was a winner on the fair circuit in 1911. Erica of Dalmeny 2nd, an imported cow of superior Erica breeding, sired by Eberro, one of the greatest bulls in Scotland, is the dam of the noted bull, Eurosas of Glencarnock 2nd, now heading the herd of W. L. Parrish, of Winnipeg.

The Pride of Aberdeen family is well represented by Pride of Dalmeny 17th, imp., which before being imported was a famous Fat Stock Show winner in Scotland. She has produced a number of excellent individuals, one of which was Pride of Glencarnock 3rd, junior champion of Western Canada in 1917. Rounthwaite Pride came from a strain of the Pride of Aberdeen family which Mr. McGregor has been successfully breeding for years, and all have been consistent producers.

The Miss Burgess family is represented by Glencarnock Bouquet, imp., a cow of exceptional quality and a great producer.

Rubicon Mignonne 13th, is a member of the Mina family. This strain of Minas originated from Rubicon Mignonne 12th, which bred up to her 19th year. They were all great producers and many were famous as show animals. Glencarnock Rubicon 4th is another member of this family at Gwenmawr, which has won show-yard honors.

Our Pretty Rose, imp., is a member of the Rose of Westertown family, which, as a yearling, was champion over all breeds at Inverness Fat Stock Show, Scotland, and as a two-year-old was a prize winner at the Chicago International. She is a consistent producer of prize winners.

The cattle when seen were in fine, healthy shape and the new calves which had started to put in an appearance were pleasing and typical of the good bull Edward of Glencarnock, which sired them, and which as a sire, promises to be among the best of the many good ones which Mr. McGregor has owned and successfully used.

Ness' Ayrshires for Sale

There is a splendid opportunity afforded for any one to get into the best kind of Ayrshires for a dairy herd by the offering of Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta. He offers for immediate sale a number of fine young bulls and heifers, and females of all ages. It isn't necessary to describe Ness' Ayrshires, they are known all over America.

Mr. Ness has three valuable Clydesdale stallions, three, five and eight years old, for sale also.

New Zealand Record Broken

The New Zealand record for junior two-year-olds of the Friesian breed has been broken by Lady Pauline with a production at two years 168 days, of 18,137.1 pounds milk, and 603.85 pounds fat. She is of New Zealand breeding, being sired by a son of Cliffside Laddie, a bull of considerable local reputation. She is owned by James Hart, of Raumati, New Zealand.

Boys' Baby Beef Book

The third edition of the Boys' Baby Beef Book has just been issued by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago. This 16-page booklet is finely illustrated, printed in two colors and contains, besides the announcement of Secretary Charles Gray, ten articles from boy and girl champions whose "Doddie babies" have won. An article by E. P. Hall, feeder of four international car-jot grand champions, as well as the last steer herd grand champion, tells the young-

SOUND and Working Again



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manently cured thousands of so-called incurable, stubborn cases. It is the humane remedy for sore, lame and blemished horses. Sold with Signed Contract to refund money if it fails to cure SPRAIN, Ringbone, Thorpin, or Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon disease; horse works too, 96-page Book, Sample Contract-Bond and advice—ALL FREE. (MADE IN CANADA) TROY CHEMICAL CO. 150 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont. Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

By the well-known Breeders and Importers

Alex. Galbraith & Son
EDMONTON

New Importation of High-class

Clydesdales and Percherons
JUST ARRIVED

Including several prize-winners at the leading State Fairs, and also at the recent International Livestock Show at Chicago. Prices reasonable and every animal guaranteed.

Write at once for particulars, or call and examine the stock.

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Acme Percherons

Stud headed by the Champion Keota Jalap. Choice stallions coming two and three years old, with substance and quality combined. Fully guaranteed. All are government-inspected and registered in Class A. Prices: \$600 to \$1,000.

E. A. DAVENPORT
ACME, ALTA.

Gwenmawr Stock Farm

Breeders of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Hampshire Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Hogs.—EDWIN C. HARTE, Proprietor, Brandon Manitoba.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE

We are in a position to furnish dealers and breeders the kind they want. Sold 28 head to Canada in 1918.

PALMER BROS., BELDING, MICH.

Pleasant Hill Herd of Tamworth Swine

Both Sex of the Great Bacon Breed for Sale, from my Prize-winning Stock.

T. G. SCHEER Bethany, Illinois, U.S.A.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fever, distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly to Bell V. S. Kingston, Ont.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

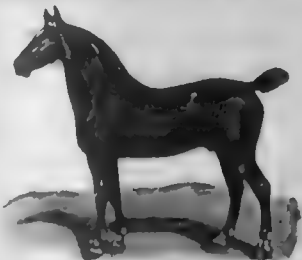
Don't Waste Wool

Old methods of shearing leave too much wool on the sheep. Shear the modern way with a good machine. The Stewart No. 9 Ball-bearing Shearing Machine works wonders with flocks up to 300 head. Saves time and money—shears 15 per cent. more wool. Does away with second cuts. soon pays for itself. Get one from your dealer; if he can't supply you send us his name. Write for Catalog.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Knee,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind,
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Each bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address:
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Bright Prospects

It looks as though the demand
for beef will be strong for some
years to come, and the man who
is in line for greatest profits is
the Shorthorn Breeder.

We haven't room to give our
reasons here, but write the
Secretary for our free publications,
which furnish facts.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. A. DRYDEN, President
Brooklin, Ont.
C. E. DAY, Secretary
Box 235, Guelph
Ont. 21

Shorthorn

Live Poultry WANTED

Prices

Old Hens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 30c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Geese, per lb. 25c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Young Roosters, highest market price

We are handling fresh eggs, ask for
prices.

We are prepaying crates to any part
in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The
prices quoted are for poultry in good
marketable condition.

Money orders mailed daily.

Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325,
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STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG

POTATOES

We can supply you from 1 bushel to a
car load at the price: \$1.00 per bushel
F.O.B. Winnipeg; 10 cents extra for
every bag. The start we guarantee will
be good size, clean, free from frost.
Mostly white, or red if you prefer.

CASH WITH ORDER

These prices guaranteed till April
12, inclusive, providing if we get an
order from you during that time. We
will ship you at once, if you prefer, in
a heated car, which will cost a little
extra freight, or later on when the
weather will be warmer, in a box car.

**Golden Star Fruit and
Produce Co.**
WINNIPEG, MAN.

sters how to pick out the kind of calf that
will win.

Pictures of Canadian, Indiana, Wisconsin,
Texas and other winners are shown. Secre-
tary Gray points out that the boys and
girls have done a big bit in winning the
war, and that they are on the right track
toward a bigger and better agricultural
future by following the calf club up into
pure-bred beef cattle raising.

Any teacher, country agent, bank, or
individual boy or girl interested may get
a copy for the asking.

Notes on Saskatchewan Bull Sale

The quality of stock offered for sale
this year, with a few exceptions, showed
a marked improvement over last year, and
some excellent animals were brought out.
It is interesting to note that in all cases
good breeding was accompanied with size
and quality, and high prices were obtained.
This should impress the careless and in-
different breeder that it is a paying propo-
sition to properly care for and fit his
stock before offering it for sale.

Considering the very large number of
entries the sale was a success from every
standpoint, and prices were such that
should be fairly satisfactory to the breeder,
while the buyer was not compelled to pay
exorbitant prices.

A note-worthy feature, of the sale, was
the very wide distribution through the
province of stock purchased at the sale.
A large percentage of stock was purchased
by farmers in the northern part of the
province. This means that the farmers
in Saskatchewan realize the value of a pure-
bred sire to improve their herds, and are
endeavoring to eliminate the scrub sire.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Alberta's First Thirty-Pound Cow

The first 30-pound cow in Alberta, or for
that matter in any of the prairie provinces,
has just been reported by wire. This is
Houtwie Vale Dekol, 61066, owned at
the Provincial Demonstration Farm, Stony
Plain, Alta., whose production for seven
days at time of report had reached 498
pounds milk and 24.30 pounds fat, equal
to 30.37 pounds butter 80 per cent. fat.
The herd at the Demonstration Farm has
been for some time under the capable
management of G. H. Manhard, who made so
many high records with the Het Loo and
Roycroft herds, so we may confidently
look forward to other sensational work at
Stony Plain.

Pure-Bred Sires Prove Their Worth

Wisconsin dairymen and farmer, desirous
of increasing their profits and adding still
greater honors to their already famous dairy
state, have joined in a State-wide campaign
to eliminate the scrub bull and use only
pure-bred sires. The record made last
year in the Brown County Cow-Testing
Association typifies the merits of pure-bred
bulls and illustrates why farmers and dairy-
men will not tolerate the scrub. In this
association 12 cows qualified for the
register of production. All of these cows
were daughters of pure-bred sires, six of
them being daughters of one sire. The
five best herds in the association are headed
by pure-bred sires, while the five poorest
herds are all headed by grade or scrub
sires. The herds of those farmers who
used pure-bred sires averaged 85 pounds
more fat a cow than those using grades or
scrubs. Last year eight of the members
purchased pure-bred sires of known breed-
ing to replace their scrubs.—U.S. Dept.
of Agriculture.

First American Holsteins for France

An announcement of the sale of 18 Hol-
stein heifers and two young bulls, to the
Commission acting for the French govern-
ment, is to hand from H. L. Starkey, in
charge of cattle at the City of Cleveland's
Warrensville Farms, Warrensville, O. The
heifers were sired by Maplecrest Pontiac
Dekol Boy, 62238 (9 A. R. O. daughters,
one with a junior two-year-old record of
18.38 pounds butter in seven days; 14,905.5
pounds milk, and 709.70 pounds butter
in one year), a son of Pontiac Aagie
Korndyke out of Lady Palestine Dekol,
74683, a 27.86 pound daughter of Friend
Hengerveld Dekol Butter Boy. Relative to
the transaction, Mr. Starkey writes: "We,
in a way, feel quite elated over this sale
as it is the first bunch of cattle purchased
by the French government in this country.
The shipment is in the nature of an ex-
periment, and if the cattle meet with the
approval of the French dairy experts,
further purchases will be made. We are
very particular in selecting this sample
shipment, and we hope that the animals
will materially aid in establishing a market
in France for some of the good Holsteins
we have in this country."

Hemorrhagic Septicemia in Cattle

Owing to the prevalence of Hemorrhagic
Septicemia, which is at present affecting
cattle and sheep in different parts of the
Canadian West, this article by Dr. W. E.
Martin, professor of veterinary science,
Manitoba Agricultural College, will be of
considerable interest to stock owners, and
be the means whereby they may recognize
the disease should it make its appearance
among their farm or range animals. In
all animals this disease is very infectious.

The Cerebral form is generally mani-
fested by symptoms similar to blind stag-
gers; animals lose control of their loco-
motory apparatus, and stumble or stagger
into fences or buildings, as though they
were blind.

The Pneumonic form is characterized
by the ordinary symptoms of Pneumonia,
such as quickened respiration, and labored
and difficult breathing.

The Intestinal form is generally mani-
fested by a bloody diarrhoea, which may
be of a dark, tarry color. Rapid emaci-
ation follows. There may be evidence of
abdominal pain. There may be some de-



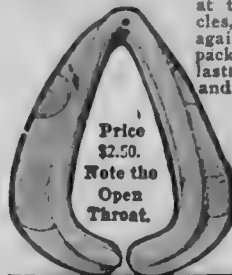
Do You Have Galled Horses in the Stable when Needed in the Field

A heavy leather collar rubbing against tender, sweaty
shoulders is very apt to cause galls. Do away with sore
shoulders by using Lankford Collars. They not only pre-
vent but actually heal galls while the horse works. More
than a million a year now used in place of leather.

Lankford

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

Made of soft, oily, springy cotton fiber. Does not
hold heat. Absorbs sweat and impurities—keeps
shoulders dry and cool. The closely woven army
duck covering is like a surgical bandage. Open
at the throat—moves with shoulder mus-
cles, instead of chafing and rasping
against them. Easy to put on. Will not
pack or harden. Cannot sweeney. Often
lasts three or more seasons. A collar
and pad combined.



Price
\$2.50.
Note the
Open
Throat.

Every Collar Guaranteed
Every collar is sold upon the
guarantee that galled horses get
well while working in Lankfords.
If your dealer cannot supply you,
send us \$2.50 (state size wanted),
and we will send you a collar,
charges prepaid. (8-2c)

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PEERLESS BARRED ROCKS

Aristocrat and Woodview
strain. First time exhibited
March, 1919. 11 Entries—11
Prizes.

1st—Light Cock.
2nd—Light Cockerel.
1st, 2nd, 3rd—Light Pullet.
1st—Light Pen.
1st—Dark Cockerel.
1st, 2nd, 3rd—Dark Pullet.
1st—Dark Pen.
Prices for eggs, \$3.00 and
\$5.00 for 15. Write for particu-
lars.
W. M. DOIDGE, YORKTON, SASK.

Spring Muskrats

Trap all you can and ship to us.
Prices never were higher.

HORSE HIDES

Up to \$6.00 for large No. 1 horse
hides. Ship at once we remit
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"How to Breed Live Stock." Gives valuable information
on the breeding of horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Shows
pictures of breeding organs. Gives wonderful descriptions
and valuable advice. Use coupon NOW. This book FREE!



Let this free booklet show you
the way to bigger live stock profits.
How much would it help you if you
knew the real reasons why your
mares, cows, sows or ewes some-
times fail to breed—why so many
animals die at birth—how to prevent
abortion—how to prevent and cure
the diseases which weaken and kill
your cattle—how to care properly
for breeding animals—how to con-
trol heredity—how to breed success-
fully by capsule—how to improve
and strengthen an individual animal
or an entire herd—how to judge in-
stantly fertility, vigor, longevity,
good mothers and pleasant disposi-
tions. How much, in real money
value, would knowledge like this
mean to you?

How to Prevent Abortion

That is the title of one of the valuable
chapters in this FREE book. A few of the
other chapters are: Why So Many New Born
Animals Die, How to Care for Breeding
Animals, How to Control Heredity, The Fine
Points of Scientific Breeding. Don't miss
this free book. It's chock-full of money-
saving points. It also tells all about our
famous Course in Animal Breeding—a sim-

ple, practical, home-study course that will
really show you just how to cut down your
expenses and losses and increase the value
of your stock.

Boost your live stock profits. Strengthen
and increase your herds. Prevent abortion
and sterility. Double the value of your
herds and individuals. We have brought
the school to the breeder and hundreds of
breeders all over the country have benefited.
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BELGIANS FOR SALE



We wish to announce to the farmers of Western Canada that we have at our sale barns over 80 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. This grand lot includes a number of young Stallions and Fillies rising one and two years old. A number of grand draft mares of both breeds safe in foal to leading sires of the U.S.A.

We have just added to our string a selected bunch of Stallions and Mares from the best breeders in the States, and these are worth coming a long way to see. They are high-class horses, and we are prepared to name prices that will close them out during the next 30 days.

Remember that Percheron Stallions from our barns won first in the aged class and first in the two-year-old class at Brandon Winter Fair, and with our two-year-old Belgian Stallion we won first and grand championship. We have many more on hand like them that we have never shown. We guarantee every horse we sell. Come and look these horses over, or wire or phone us.

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS

254 Belvedere Street, WINNIPEG

Phone West 103

lirium, when the animals will run about in an excited manner. When down, animals manifest severe pains, which is spasmodic. Head and neck may be drawn to one side or over the back. Swellings may appear about the lower parts of the limbs. Bowel discharges are frequently bloody. In some cases there is a discharge of bloody mucus from the nostrils. This form is also very fatal.

In the Cutaneous form there is usually more or less swelling in the region of the fore-quarters, throat and dewlap. The swellings, as a rule are not very extensive.

Fatal as the disease is when left uncontrolled, it can be stamped out and many of the sick animals saved by the use of Bacterins prepared especially to combat the disease. There is a special Bacterin (Vaccine) for each species—cattle, sheep and swine.

In cattle Hemorrhagic Septicemia may be confounded with Blackleg if due care be not exercised in making correct diagnosis. Blackleg usually attacks animals from four months to three years of age. Hemorrhagic Septicemia, while attacking mostly young animals, also affects adult or older cattle. In Blackleg there is usually well-marked lameness in one or more legs, due to large swellings. In Blackleg the body temperature is high at the onset of the disease. In Hemorrhagic Septicemia the swellings, if present, are of slight dimensions, and seldom crepitate; and if the animal is lame, the lameness is not accompanied by extensive swellings. In Blackleg the body temperature is high at the onset of the disease. In Hemorrhagic Septicemia the temperature is usually normal at the commencement, but becomes high as death approaches.

In some outbreaks, individuals of a herd may be affected with both diseases at the same time. Where there is any doubt as to whether a herd is affected with only one or with both diseases all animals between the ages of four months and three years should be promptly immunized with the Blackleg Filtrate, and at the same time these and all other animals of the herd should be vaccinated with Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterins.

Re Veterinary Fees

Q.—Last spring I had a mare that couldn't have her colt so I got a horse doctor for her and he took the colt from her. This doctor came 24 miles and worked two hours then he was done, and I got his breakfast for him and gave him \$30 in cash. Now he wants \$20 more and says he will sue me if he does not get same at once. He was only here one trip and used no medicine nor left none. Please let me know if he can collect the balance of the money, and find enclosed \$1.00 for advice.—L. E., Strongfield, Sask.

A.—As the professional fees of veterinarians are not fixed by statute, the plaintiff's ability to collect the balance of his account would depend upon the opinion of the presiding judge as to the fairness of the charge. It is generally conceded that professional men are entitled to higher fees for services rendered during the night. While the sum of \$50 may seem somewhat exorbitant, unless there were circumstances surrounding the case which made the trip particularly difficult, we think you would be well advised to try and avoid court proceedings by effecting a compromise.

Sweeney Collar for Sore Neck

Q.—I have a horse whose neck is swollen on both sides and seems to be stiff. I started to use a sweeney collar on him but his neck is too big at the top. Kindly advise what to do to reduce the swelling.—L. D. M., Richmond, Sask.

A.—Nothing can be done for this condition further than to continue the use of a sweeney collar having a zinc pad in the top.

Dehorning Calves with Caustic

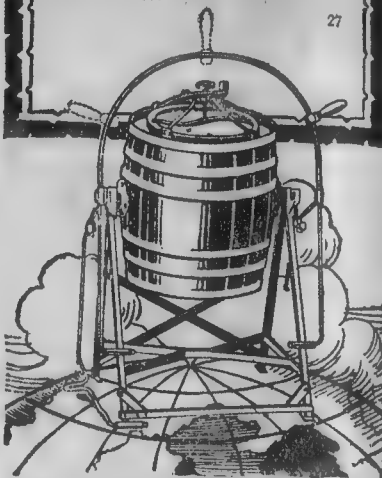
Q.—Can you please furnish me with information as to applying caustic on calves to keep their horns from growing? Is there any danger in applying this caustic?—J. C. Larson, Alta.

A.—To destroy the horn core the caustic should preferably be applied during the first week, before the horns have pushed above the skin. The hair should be clipped off closely and the caustic applied over a space the size of a five or ten cent piece, where the horn would come through, after smearing vaseline or lard around the spot to prevent the caustic spreading. Caustic potash, in stick form, can be secured at any drug store. When ready to make the application moisten the exposed end of the caustic in water, and apply by pressing firmly against the skin and giving it a rotary motion for a few seconds. Apply to the opposite side, then repeat the process to each side two or three times. Should any caustic accidentally get on the hands of the operator it should be washed off immediately or neutralized with vinegar. There should be no danger if ordinary care and judgment is exercised in making the application.

Maxwell

LONG experience has taught us the best principles of churn construction. For instance, wood is the best material for the barrel, it does not chill like crockery or glass and oak is the best wood. The barrel of Maxwell churn is made only of selected oak. Mechanism is simple but strong. Every detail of construction and finish is high class throughout. That's one reason why Maxwell churns are exported to all the great butter making countries of the world.

Maxwells Ltd. • Dept. U St. Mary's Ont.



BISSETT & WEBB, 126 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Western Representatives.

Clipped Cattle

Udders and flanks of milk cows should be clipped every three or four weeks. Clipping makes it easy to clean parts before milking and insures cleaner milk. Largest dairy companies use Stewart No. 1 Ball-bearing Clipping Machines. Suitable for cows or horses without change. If dealer can't supply send us his name. Write for catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, Dept. A171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY

IS TO

SAVE YOUR CATTLE

PROTECT THEM FROM

BLACKLEG

BY USING

BLACKLEGOIDS

DOUBLE AND SINGLE VACCINATIONS IN PILL FORM.

Each Blacklegoid is a dose of blackleg vaccine in pill form ready to inject under the skin of the animal.

Accurate. Easy to Use. Efficient.

NO DOSE TO MEASURE.
NO LIQUID TO SPILL.
NO STRING TO ROT.

Used and endorsed everywhere that blackleg is known. Order through your Veterinarian or Druggist. Write for Free Booklet on Blackleg.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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DOMINION CROSS CUT SAWS

No. 214

On most farms a cross-cut saw is needed at odd times, but, in many cases, not often enough to justify the purchase of a high price saw. The Dominion Brand Cross-Cut Saw No. 214, entirely fills the requirements for a good, serviceable saw, at a reasonable price. D-84-1

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited,
St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave.
MONTREAL, Que.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



CANADA

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Power House and Laundry, Military Hospital, Winnipeg (Tuxedo)", will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 16, 1919, for an extension to Power House and Laundry, Military Hospital, Winnipeg (Tuxedo), Man.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Military Hospital, Notre Dame Investment Bldg., Winnipeg; the Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man.; the Clerk of Works, Regina, Sask.; the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto; and of the Overseer Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By Order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 19, 1919.

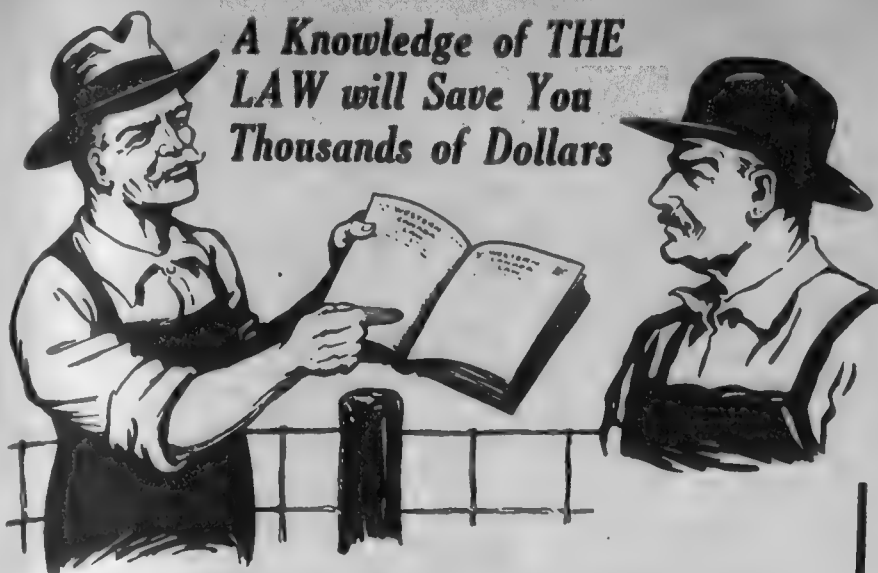
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(Signed)
DAVID BRUCE.

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Yours truly,
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Administration of Estates	Gazettes	Limited Liability
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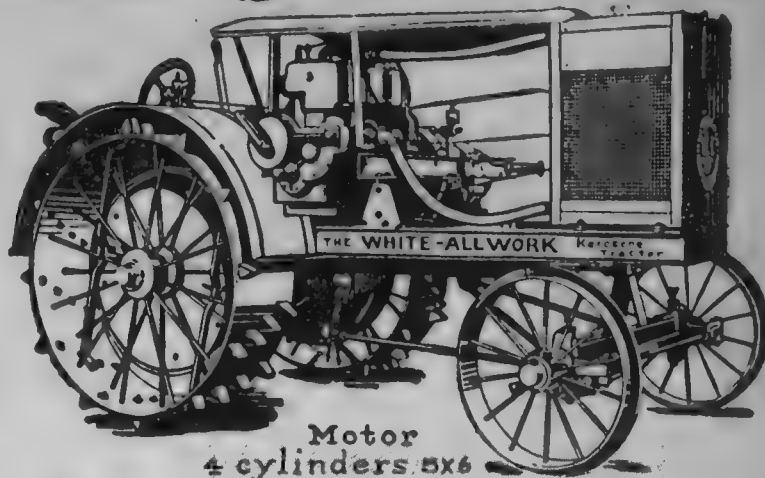
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The Doom of the Slacker Hen

Making the Canadian Hen Help Pay Our War Debts—By E. A. Lloyd

PRINCE Edward Island is practically the only place in North America where more fowl were kept in 1918 than in 1917. There must be some good reason. The inspector of poultry flocks reports that out of a total of 4,560 hens inspected in that province, only 1,017 were approved. In other words, out of every 100 hens inspected 77 were rejected for disease and non-production. It is safe to assume that out of this total of culis over 50 per cent. of the total flock were non-producers. The report also says: "Over 190 farms have been visited by a poultry inspector, and hundreds of cull birds have been slaughtered." Reports indicate that as many as 60 hens have been removed from a single flock without decreasing the egg yield—a saving of approximately 100 bushels of grain. Results have been so good and the demand for this work has increased to such an extent that it will be necessary to appeal for additional help for the coming year.

While poultry flocks in other parts of America were being cut down to one-half, and in many instances breeders were forced out of business in the period of high prices and low returns, P.E.I., by means of its inspection system, has been stopping the leaks in the industry. So many low producers have been eliminated and the per capita hen production so much increased thereby that the industry has been put on a paying basis, and the P.E. Islanders could afford to keep more poultry rather than less. It's just plain economics in business.

Slacker Hens Sent To Market

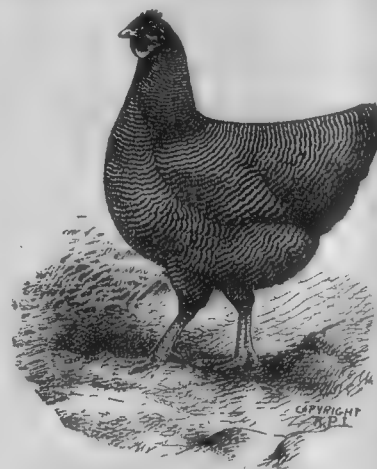
The above looked like good business in P.E.I., let us see what they did in Missouri. Last fall, in that state, a culling project was introduced in 45 counties. An extension poultry specialist, with the county agent, conducted a one-day culling school at some central point in the county. The poultry leaders here were taught how to detect low-producing hens. Sufficient birds were handled until the students became confidentially familiar with the work. These men in turn went out into their respective communities and worked to spread the gospel. Four counties alone, in one season, got rid of 87,249 hens, requiring 16 cars to take them out to market. Allowing that four months' feed was thus saved for each bird, 2,181,225 pounds of feed, or 1,090 tons or 55 car loads of feed (a big train load) was saved in these counties. In the state three train loads were saved, worth \$165,000. About 50 per cent. of the hens in the state were found to be "slackers" by the examiners. The judgment of instructors and students was well substantiated in that the remaining half of the hens in the state produced practically as many eggs as the whole number had before. This was verified very strikingly in many individual flocks, where records were kept by the culls. They laid almost no eggs for some time after they were found out and given their final chance.

Here are the facts of a typical case. W. H. Orr, of Clinton County, had 70 hens out of a flock of 166 Rhode Island Reds removed. The four days previous to culling, the 166 hens laid 34 eggs per day, and the remaining 96 laid 32 per day after. Similar results were obtained in practically every flock checked up.

The Scientific Basis for the Work

The reader might well ask, "What

is all this about?" It is merely the application, in a big, business-like way, of a law to our poultry industry that has been demonstrated beyond any chance by poultry investigators and commercial poultrymen for many years past. By means of the trap-nest the hen has been checked up as to what she does when she goes on the nest. Such tests reveal that there is tremendous variation in the number of eggs that different individuals lay in similar environment. Egg production runs from none to over 300 per year. Apparently, with the best intentions, some hens do not lay at all. They lay few eggs or none at all because they cannot lay. They are not bred to lay; they do not possess the factor for laying, because



The Barred Plymouth Rock Utility Hen

their ancestors were deficient in this factor. Poor layers beget poor layers if there is no selection and breeding for production, while careful selection and breeding will raise production many fold. It is a matter of heredity. The tendency for nature here is to get down to the hatching standard, where a hen just lays enough eggs to make a brood, and unless man takes advantage of his judgment, production will be low and hens will be unproductive.

Methods of Selection

There are two ways to select, viz., by trap-nesting and mass selection. The trap-nest is the only absolutely reliable check on the hen, but it is too unwieldy and tedious for the average man with a good sized flock. It has been preached and demonstrated at fairs, Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Stations, Better Farming Trains, etc., for years, without much result, except to awaken interest. It fails as an economic system, the farmer hasn't time for it.

The misfits can be found quite successfully by external signs. A large flock can be inspected and culled in a few hours with a little practice, based on ordinary hen knowledge.

Spotting the Non-producer

How is the individual who probably cannot receive help from experts to conduct his own campaign out in his own flock this spring? Although the fall is the most economical time to make a complete job, very considerable can be done now. Culling and selection depends for its success upon the ability of the eye and the hand to detect indications in the hens of egg laying, keeping ever in mind ideals of vigor, health and breed characteristics. Hens that moult early in the season are generally of the meat type, and low



Demonstrating Type and Selection for Egg Production. Regina Farm Boys' Camp, Summer Fair, 1918.

producers. Do not keep them. Hens that are slow to feather or are lacking in feather are lacking in vitality. Eliminate all dumpy individuals that often seek the roosts, that are heavy and fatty and coarse in the abdomen and generally lack in vivacity. Favor the lively, the workers, the ones that rise early and retire late, with well-filled crops. Quality of skin, indicated in its thinness, flexibility and even dabbiness in the abdomen, plumpness, firmness and redness in comb and wattles, brightness and prominence of eye, width of head, strength of beak, firmness in muscling on the legs, shortness of toe nails, worn down by scratching, are nearly always associated with or results from the active function, producing eggs. The egg type in hens may be compared with the dairy type in cows. There must be loss of width, depth, and quality in the abdominal regions, for they are the egg or milk-producing plants in the milk or egg factories. There is a relation, too, between the amount of pigments in the flesh in the hen and her production. The yolk of the egg contains a good deal of yellow pigments, and if many eggs are produced it is unlikely that much yellow coloring matter will be seen in the legs, beak, skin and vent of the hen. Hens with pale beaks and pale skin, other things being equal, are the best layers. The eye ring and vent should be pale if the hen or pullet has laid well. The vent is the first part of the body to be visibly affected after a hen begins to lay. It should be large, pliable, moist and pale in color. The yellow pigment disappears from the vent first, then the eye ring or inner edge of the eyelids, then from the base of the beak to tip, and finally from the shanks. The time and amount of laying can be judged to a surprising degree from the measure of pigmentation alone.

Significance of Abdominal Capacity

The structure of the abdomen, particularly as to space between the end of the breast bone and the pelvic bones, and the elasticity of that space, together with the quality and peculiar structure of the pelvic bones themselves, are details that demand special attention in selecting wisely. Probably a finer estimate can be made of the bird's production from conclusions drawn in examination here than from the other characteristics. There should be lots of space in a bird with ordinary length of keel bone between the pelvic bones and the rear end of the keel bone. The pelvic bones themselves



The White Leghorn Hen.
Essentially an Egg Producer. Select for trimness, capacity, alertness and quality throughout.

should be thin, straight, elastic and wide apart. The width between the pelvic bones of course depends a good deal upon the age of the bird and whether it has been laying or not. While the egg production cannot be estimated with certainty by measuring width here, it can be guessed at fairly accurately. It stands to reason that birds that are not constructed here to facilitate egg laying either have not been laying or are not built to lay, or never have been called upon by nature to lay. This last condition would be equal to saying that the hen doesn't possess the egg-laying factor. According to experiments that have been carried on at experimental stations, the production of eggs does not vary directly according to the width of pelvic

structures. This modifies the reliability of part of the Hogan test to some extent, but it has been found by applying the general principles of this system of selection to large egg-laying flocks in California and other states, that the average production of the whole flock has been considerably raised. It is by taking into consideration all of the qualities that have been proven to be more or less associated with egg-laying capacity that good work can be accomplished in selection, work efficient enough to catch nine out of every ten slackers.

Feed Wasted in the West

It is reasonable to assume that we have as large or a larger percentage of delinquent hens in our flocks in the west as exist in the state of Missouri, where proof was established. In Saskatchewan, for instance, there are approximately 150,000 farms with an average of 60 birds, perhaps, on a farm. Assuming that 50 per cent. of these are slackers, we have 4,500,000 hens being supported on good Saskatchewan feed, Northern wheat and No. 2 C.W. oats. They would probably consume in a year 405,000,000 pounds of feed, or 10,000,000 bushels, an almost incredible waste.

That approximates the waste in one province. For all Western Canada it could reasonably be multiplied by three to total \$30,000,000 waste per year going down the throats of slacker hens.

Market for Slacker Hens

There is an economic plan for the fat hens which we discard. People in foreign lands utilize the whole fowl for very good reasons. An average 5-pound hen will produce 1/2 pound rich soup stock, 1/2 pint rich broth, 1-3 pound frying fat, 1/2 pound best chicken butter, or 1 5-6 pounds by-products, with nearly 4 pound roast fowl after that. The total waste is only 1-3 pound. It is much more compact and economical than the choicest beef or pork. The urgent demand for meats and fats in Europe will readily absorb all we can supply for some time.

The Opportunity

In the light of knowledge to date this seems to be more of an oversight than a problem in one of our important industries. Inspection and grading of poultry flocks to encourage better poultry in the pure breeds and eliminate the boarder hens have been under way for some time in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the latter province a good start has been made with a very enthusiastic reception by poultrymen, who, too long neglected, appreciate anything that can be done to stop the leaks in an industry that, for the last few years, has, on the whole, been a discouraging and unprofitable one.

The heads of our poultry department in our agricultural colleges have been working against great odds for barely sufficient recognition and funds to be allowed to start, in a small way, work which promises to dam channels that waste millions of dollars annually. They fairly have to beg for pitances to start work which, in a very few years, could be made to lop off many millions from our national debt, by actual saving of grain and increase in egg and meat production. This is one line of reconstruction that cannot be blamed on the war. It is just one more of those progressive and scientific measures towards which administrations are "penny-wise but pound-foolish." The average poultry flock is not paying on account of boarder hens. They can be detected. The judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the next few years will yield millions profits. Let the good professors go on with their work. The means must be provided for them to effect the doom of the slacker hen.

Assisting Farmers to Obtain Hay

From quite a number of districts of Manitoba, the Department of Agriculture has received enquiries within the past week or two as to where a supply of hay is obtainable.

The department has no hay to sell, but has been able to give information to enquirers as to where hay may be bought, thus bringing buyers and sellers into touch with each other. So long as a supply of hay can be located, the department will be pleased to continue this service to all requesting it.

Present indications suggest that farmers who will need hay during seeding time would be wise to purchase it now rather than to delay too long before trying to obtain it.

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WOLF Cased...	30.00 to 24.00	21.00 to 18.00	15.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 8.00	12.00 to .50
Open ...	25.00 to 21.00	17.00 to 15.00	12.00 to 10.00	8.00 to 7.00	10.00 to .50
MARTEN Dark...	60.00 to 40.00	38.00 to 32.00	27.00 to 23.00	18.00 to 15.00	20.00 to 1.00
Brown ...	35.00 to 25.00	23.00 to 19.00	17.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 8.00	12.00 to .75
Pale ...	23.00 to 18.00	17.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 9.50	8.50 to 6.50	9.00 to .50
WHITE WEASEL...	2.75 to 2.25	1.85 to 1.65	1.25 to 1.05	.80 to .60	.75 to .10
BEAVER.....	30.00 to 25.00	23.00 to 19.00	18.00 to 14.00	11.00 to 9.00	15.00 to 1.00
Black or Silver As to Beauty...	700. to 450.	425. to 350.	325. to 250.	175. to 125.	200. to 5.00
FOX Cross, As to Color	125. to 75.	70. to 52.	52. to 38.	38. to 25.	50. to 1.50
Red.....	42. to 38.	30. to 27.	23. to 20.	15. to 12.	18. to 1.00
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Gophercide

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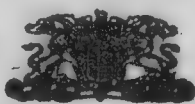
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LANDS WANTED



FOR... SOLDIER SETTLERS

POWERS have been granted to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada by Order in Council of the 11th of February, 1919, to purchase land to be re-sold to qualified returned soldiers who desire to make farming their permanent vocation.

To assist soldiers in settling in any suitable district in which they may wish to locate, the Soldier Settlement Board desires to have filed in each of their Provincial Offices a select list of farm lands available for purchase in each district of the Western Provinces, with full description and lowest cash prices of the same. Purchases by the Board will be paid for in cash.

The public are informed that this land is for purchase by returned soldiers, and must be of good agricultural quality, and reasonable price, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. It should be within seven miles of a railway, open, free from weeds, water supply assured, and of moderate price. In giving particulars, mention number of farms immediately required will be very limited. Owners, therefore, will kindly assist the Board by offering for the present only land which fills the above requirements.

No commission will be charged or paid. No offers to sell will be binding on the person offering, unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for the purchase of land, an inspection and valuation of such land may be made by the Board, as soon as free from snow. If approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each suitable district throughout Canada.

All communications concerning land in the Western Provinces should be addressed to the Provincial Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board for the province in which the land offered for sale is situated, a list of whom is given below:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA:
Major M. V. McGuire, Pemberton Bldg., Victoria.

SASKATCHEWAN:
Lieut. S. F. Dunlop, McCallum Hill Bldg., Regina.

ALBERTA:
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Business and Finance

Income and Profits Taxation

AN official statement from the Department of Finance, at Ottawa, gives the following information respecting the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, and of the Income War Tax Act of 1917.

Under the former act, assessments have been made aggregating \$65,000,000, of which about \$59,000,000 have been collected. The balance will probably be received within the next two months.

The returns to date from the Income War Tax Act of 1917, which applies only to incomes in excess of \$3,000 in the case of married persons and 2,000 in the case of unmarried persons, show that about 30,000 assessments have been made, of which 19,000 are paid. The total amount of assessments made by the department and approved to date, aggregate \$5,500,000. Of this, \$3,500,000 has been collected. The difference is represented mainly by assessments made last month. In connection with the income tax, it is to be pointed out that firms and corporations subject to the Business Profits War Tax Act are not liable to income taxation, provided that taxation under the Business Profits Act is equal or greater.

The result is that a large portion of income taxation which would otherwise be collected, is not assessable, because of assessment under the Business Profits War Tax Act. If that act had not been in effect, the collections under the Income War Tax Act would have been increased for the present year by \$8,000,000. The assessments still to be made under the Income War Tax Act for the current year are estimated at about \$4,000,000. These figures indicate that the annual return from the income tax would be about \$18,000,000.

Branch offices for the administration of the income tax have been established at 30 of the chief centres of Canada. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining returns in various parts of the country, and recently a conference was held in Ottawa for the purpose of discussing effectual means of dealing with delinquents.

The Income Tax and Honesty

"Canada's income tax, even though much less drastic than that of the United States, is estimated to yield \$18,000,000 annually. That amount might be easily doubled if all of those entitled to pay were honest enough to admit it." Thus observes the Hamilton Spectator, and the Toronto Globe rather pertinently inquires: "Why not make them?"

In this connection the Financial Times, of Montreal, says: "In matters of taxation it is the business of the government to get the money and not that of the citizen to come forth and tender it. And the government which institutes a far-reaching system of new taxation and then fails to provide the organization for collecting the taxes with certainty and promptitude is committing a grievous injustice, for it is taxing the honest citizen and letting the dishonest go free. Confidence in the efficiency and justice of the administration of the new Canadian income tax will be greatly increased when we see a few persons prosecuted for improper returns, especially if those persons are not friendless Chinamen or other aliens of the class usually picked on as the proper victims for administrative severity. It scarcely seems possible that every Canadian liable to the income tax has voluntarily performed his duties to the full, both in regard to 1917 and to 1918, yet we are forced to suppose so from the absence of any evidences of compulsion."

An Income Tax Complication

Several letters have come to The Guide from subscribers, who, in addition to the income they earn in Canada, are also in receipt of income from property in the United States, asking for information as to how the law stands in regard to their liability for income tax. Under the Canadian income tax law, as it stands, they are liable to taxation on the entire amount of their income. Action, however, is being taken by a number of persons thus liable to

income taxation in this country on income from the United States, with a view to having representations made at Ottawa to have the Dominion law modified to accord with the United States law.

The Guide is indebted to Frederick M. Ryder, the American Consul-General in Winnipeg, for the information that the United States income tax law has been amended so as to exempt United States citizens resident in the United States from having to pay income duty upon such portions of their income as may come to them from outside the United States. In the case of alien resident in the United States, the amended law provides that they shall enjoy a like exemption, provided that the country of which they are citizens "in imposing such tax allows a similar credit to citizens of the United States residing in such country." Thus the United States holds out an offer of reciprocity to Canada in this respect.

British and German Debts

The chairman of Barclay's bank London, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders, estimated that by the time peace is signed, Britain's funded debt will be \$40,000,000,000, or about \$800 per head of population, while Germany's debt will be \$600 per capita. Sir Edward Holden, of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, on the other hand, places Great Britain's net debt at \$32,000,000,000, against \$41,500,000,000 for Germany, or about \$700 per capita in both cases.

Why Not Canadian Nickel Coins?

Most nations have extended the use of Canadian nickel as subsidiary money—but Canada thus far has not. The coinage of silver on a larger scale has been helpful to Cobalt—and was necessary when the metal was selling at half its present price, or thereabouts. Now, however, silver is ranked among the precious metals; its price will remain at a dollar or better—and as Europe's coffers need replenishing, it is not improbable nickel will be availed of, as it is in the United States. The Canadian cent is to be reduced in size. The Canadian silver "nickel" is somewhat diminutive. A nickel five-cent piece, therefore, would be useful, no less ornamental, and would be a recognition of Canada's special metal. At the moment Canadian nickel is being rolled and sent to Italy for coinage purposes. Considerable of the metal is going to China and Japan. Why have we not in Canada, too, coinage made from the metal for which the world must look to Canada for practically the whole world-supply?

Share-selling Swindlers

Fighting the swindlers who are out to cheat the holders of Liberty bonds is a matter to which the United States government is realizing it must give serious and effective attention; and it is a safe prediction that the Dominion government will, in like manner, have to take measures against swindlers seeking to cheat holders of Victory bonds with dazzling promises of sudden wealth held out to those who will part with their bonds in exchange for stock of the new oil company which has just struck a "gusher," or of the copper mine whose shaft taps marvellously rich ore, or of some similar "get-rich-quick" investment. Holders of Victory bonds cannot be too earnestly warned to be on their guard against glib talkers who try to prevail on them to swap their Victory bonds for some other sort of engraved paper.

Both in the United States and in this country there is discussion of the best method of protecting unwary holders of war bonds. Unquestionably the best method is the one in operation in Great Britain, by which investors are protected against fraudulent, or dubious, stock-selling schemes. The British Companies Act makes it certain that the prospective investor has, or can easily obtain, authentic information regarding any company into which he is invited to put his money. Having got this information, it is "up to" the individual, in true British style. The instrument through which the law

operates on behalf of the investor is the prospectus of the company which has shares or debentures to sell. If the company does not choose to issue a prospectus, it must nevertheless file with the registrar of the companies practically the same information which is required to be given in the prospectus.

Strict Requirements

This prospectus must state a number of highly interesting and pertinent things. The signatures and addresses of the signatories (corresponding to the incorporators) are required, with the number of shares each has taken. How many shares are required to qualify a director is the question next propounded; also the amount of remuneration of directors is asked, whose names and addresses are then to be stated. Then are to be given the names and addresses of any persons who have sold, or are about to sell, property to the company. How much is payable for such property in cash, how much in shares and debentures? How much is to be paid for "good-will"?

A highly-important matter follows. What amount has been paid, or agreed to be paid, in the shape of commissions for floating the shares? The amount or estimated amount of "preliminary expenses" follows, and a great deal more information is also required.

Heavy penalties are provided for violation of any of the provisions of the act, and promoters, directors and others responsible for the representations made in the prospectus, or in the statement required to be registered, are made liable for losses incurred by buyers of the shares, if such losses were due to the falsity of those representations.

Money that Vanishes

The net loss caused to a large number of corporations and individuals every year, through the disappearing or diversion of money or valuable papers, must be quite large in Canada. Many of these mishaps are not commonly heard of. For instance, \$30,000 in the form of Dominion government coupon bonds were recently stolen from an office in a city in Eastern Canada, and have probably been converted by this time into money. Firms who send out express money orders throughout the country can pretty well count upon scoring some losses in this direction.

Of course, such orders are so much safer than circulating bank bills through the mails, that they are very commonly used. Larger firms, who buy a great deal of this kind of paper as an annual turnover, find that quite a few instances arise where the order goes astray and is not cashed by the intended beneficiary or anyone else. In which circumstance, as the purchaser of the express order has paid cash for it, the companies who issue this kind of currency must be the gainers.

The Consequences Often Serious

Perhaps the aggregate money loss caused by the impossibility of having any scheme work with automatic precision in which the changing, moving and dying public is a factor, is no more important than the mental anguish occasioned by failure to connect. The check eagerly awaited, and which never comes, might sometimes, if delivered, have changed the destiny of the person to whom it was addressed. But as it was lost in a fire, or was laid away in a pigeonhole in the wrong post office box, or slipped into a slit in a desk, it vanishes.

A great fire, like that of Halifax, will consume, not only lives and buildings, but bank notes, bonds, mortgages, promissory notes, as well as jewelry and trinkets, running into a very large sum of money. All paper securities are, of course, susceptible to consumption and total loss, for the time being at least, by fire. Gold and silver jewelry may be passed through the flame of an all-consuming holocaust and yet emerge without much loss of value.

It is the virtual indestructibility of gold which is a factor in causing its selection as the base of the currency system of every country which is on a gold standard. No figures have ever been prepared as to the amount of loss caused each year through misadventures and accidents happening to paper currency and other securities, but the total must be considerable.

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The name Imperial Oil Limited is a guarantee of quality. Imperial Royalite Coal Oil and Imperial Premier Gasoline make your tractor, engine or car powerful and easy-running. Made from selected crudes and carefully refined to conform to fixed standards of high quality. They come to you as liquid power in its most efficient and most economical form.

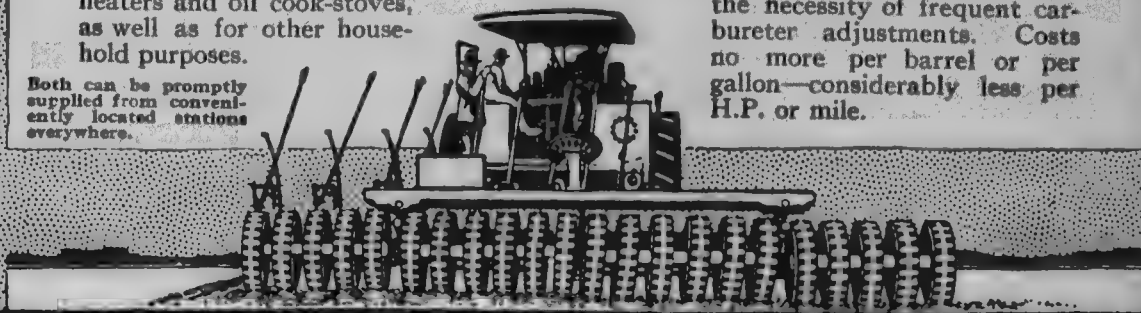
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HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MANITOBA

Statement as at December 31, 1918

ASSETS

Premium Notes on hand.....	\$989,801.46
Office Building	16,542.46
Office Furniture	3,109.51
Agents' Balances.....	168.70
Accrued Interest	1,690.33
Debentures	10,000.00
Dominion War Bonds.....	29,000.00
Victory Loan Bonds.....	125,000.00
Cash on hand and in bank.....	110,212.41
	<hr/>
	\$1,285,524.87

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums....	\$ 79,004.29
Surplus	1,206,520.58
	<hr/>
	\$1,285,524.87

Policies in force, 39,034.

Insurance in force, \$75,631,537

Increase in 1918, \$8,908,773

Equitable Trust Company

Raw Land and Improved Farms
For Sale on Easy Terms

or on crop-payment plan if the purchaser has a complete outfit free of encumbrances.

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Early Spring Bred and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up.

Write soon and get your choice.

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I have at Carrington, North Dakota, some large, three to six-year-old Mammoth Jacks to sell. Also two good draft stallions and 25 head of High-class Grade Farm Mares, three to seven years old, 1,400 to 1,700 pounds.

Write for Prices and Terms.
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Carrington North Dakota, U.S.A.



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No matter what your requirements may be, this company can be of economic service and saving to you in the handling of your orders. Write us for our plans for handling community orders. Hundreds of western farmers have found our service a big saving. So will you.

Give Your Machines a Chance USE U.G.G. SPECIAL

NO. 7

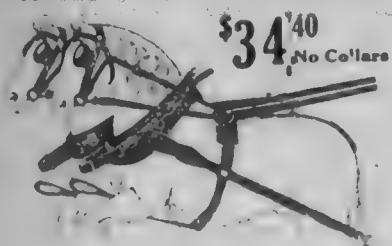
Kerosene Tractor Cylinder Oil

Never buy an oil because it is cheap. Good quality oil preserves and saves your machinery. Poor quality oil destroys it. Our No. 7 Kerosene Tractor Cylinder Oil is guaranteed. It is a heavy-bodied oil, high in viscosity and fire test. Specially adapted to Kerosene or Distillate burning engines. Order direct from this ad, and send your order to U.G.G. branch nearest to you for quick service.



PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT
 Regina
 Winnipeg
 Saskatoon
 5 Gal. (case) \$ 3.75 \$ 4.15
 20 Gal. (1/2 barrel) 18.75 20.65
 44 Gal. (full barrel) 29.29 32.50
 Our 1919 Catalog quotes attractive prices on oils and greases for every purpose. If you haven't a copy fill out the coupon and get one.

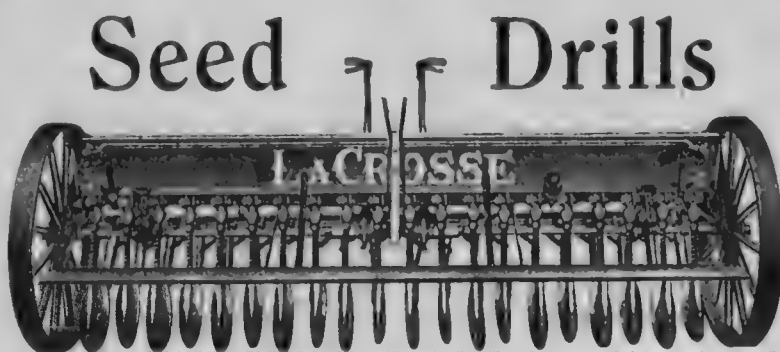
Farm Plow Harness



One of the best Plow Harness made in Canada, and a remarkable value at the price. Guaranteed.

SPECIFICATIONS: Bridles—1 in. cheeks, square winkers, no cheek rein, flat winker stay. Hames—Wooden varnished, bolt hame. Hame Straps—1 in. Belly Bands—1 1/2 in. Traces—2 in. single strap, with trace ring and double and stitched from ring to hame, and eight link heel chain. Pads—felt bottom, with loops. Martingales—1 1/2 in. Breast Straps—1 1/2 in. L no. 1 in.
H-17—Farm Team Plow Harness, without collars. Weight, boxed, 70 \$34.40
 lbs. F.O.B. any U.G.G. Branch

Our new Catalog gives much information on the harness question. Write for it.



The Only Drill Made With Automatic Power Lift and Power Pressure

The Only Successful Tractor Drill

Because it is the only drill that can be operated from the tractor and by the tractor operator. A pull of a cord, and the tractor will operate the power lift that raises discs quickly when coming out at end. Another pull when starting in will automatically force discs to any desired depth at which pressure levers are set. It is all handled by one man without stopping.

Saves Time and Labor

Hand levers are used only to adjust the gangs to the depth you desire to sow. When so adjusted, the trip lever operated by cord or hand automatically raises and lowers discs to desired depth without necessity of re-adjusting. These drills are so built that they can, in a moment's time, be converted from power-lift to hand-lift if desired.

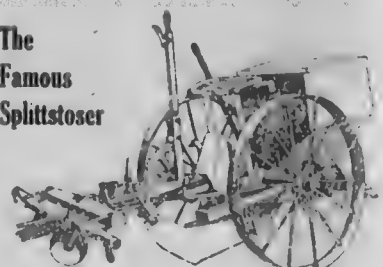
F.O.B. Prices for U.G.G. La Crosse Seed Drills

Prices f.o.b. Shipping Stations	Winnipeg	Regina or Sask.	Cal. or Edm.
A-76—18 Shoe Drill, with 4-horse hitch, wood wheels, 4-inch tires. Weight 1,474 lbs.	\$170.50	\$176.00	\$179.40
A-77—20 Shoe Drill, with 4-horse hitch, wood wheels, 4-inch tires. Weight 1,358 lbs.	187.30	193.20	196.80
A-80—18 Single-Disc Drill, with 4-horse hitch, wood wheels, 4-inch tires. Weight 1,418 lbs.	178.90	184.65	188.45
A-81—20 Single-Disc Drill, with 4-horse hitch, wood wheels, 4-inch tires. Weight 1,518 lbs.	196.20	202.75	206.85
A-84—18 Double-Disc Drill, with 4-horse hitch, wood wheels, 4-inch tires. Weight 1,421 lbs.	198.55	204.70	208.50
A-85—20 Double-Disc Drill, with 4-horse hitch, wood wheels, 4-inch tires. Weight 1,521 lbs.	217.75	224.35	228.40

Can also be supplied in 16 and 22-run, and with press wheel and grass seed attachments for all sizes.

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Famous
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Well and Favorably Known in Every
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Continent.

If you are potato farming to any considerable extent, you cannot afford to be without a reliable planter. It saves time and labor, besides giving you an increased yield that will soon pay for the machine. It is strongly built and will give reliable service for many years.

PRICES:

A-112—Splittstoser Potato Planter, with covering disc; also pole, trees and yoke. Weight 500 lbs.
 F.O.B. Winnipeg \$92.70
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Incubators hold a
Big Hatch
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U.G.G. Indoor Cabinet Incubators

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PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATIONS

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C-60—No. 1, 60-Egg. Weight 80 lbs.	\$15.65	\$16.00
C-61—No. 2, 120-Egg. Weight 100 lbs.	20.80	21.35
C-62—No. 3, 240-Egg. Weight 180 lbs.	25.15	25.95

Our 1919 Catalog gives full particulars of above incubators and also U.G.G. Breeders and Hovers.



Protect
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Grain Picklers

Strong and substantially built without frills or ornaments to add expense, this U.G.G. Rocker Grain Pickler accomplishes complete immersion of the grain and properly prepares it for seeding in the shortest possible time and with least effort on the part of the operator.

One man can treat from 50 to 100 bushels of grain per hour, and the Pickler can be operated on the granary floor or in a wagon box. Weight only 47 lbs.

Price complete, delivered to any railway station in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, or to any point East and South \$12.50 of Edmonton

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will do well to communi-
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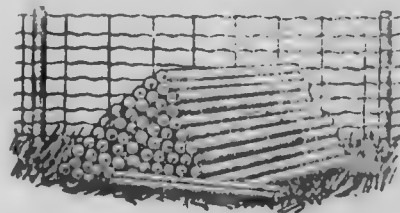
Order Your Barb Wire Now

We handle only the best—the Four-point "Lyman" and the Two-point "Glidden." The wires are properly tempered and heavily galvanized. Barbs are evenly spaced, tightly wound and evenly well pointed.

PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Two-point "Glidden"—Barbs, 6 inches apart; 80 rods \$5.05 to spool. Per spool, f.o.b. Winnipeg
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Write us for special prices, f.o.b. your station, on straight runs of Barb Wire, or mixed runs, containing Barb Wire and other Fencing.



Stock Fencing and Posts

U.G.G. Wire Fencing is guaranteed of proper size and strength for purposes intended. They are evenly drawn and tempered to give proper combination of hardness and springiness. Galvanized coating is smoothly and evenly applied.

HEAVY FENCING

All Full-gauge No. 9 Wire. Sold in 20, 30 and 40-rod Rolls. F.O.B. Winnipeg
 1050-12.—General Stock and Barn-yard Fencing, per rod \$.92
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 Write for our New Catalog giving full details of these and other Wire Fencing, Fence Gates and Posts for every purpose.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

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What Does He Want?

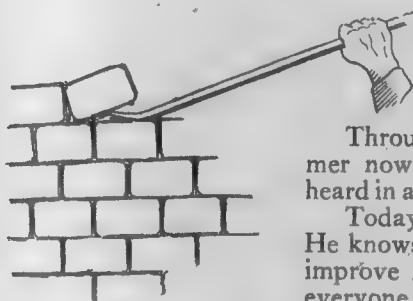
A National Outlook is that of the Organized Farmer---Better Business
---Tariff Reduction---Political Action---A Voice in Canada's
Affairs---All are Part of His Program

"WHY doesn't he stop?"

"Isn't the work of the Organized Farmer done?"
You will hear these questions asked. It may be by people who do not understand the Farmers' Movement in Canada, or they may be asked by those who have reasons of their own for hoping it will go no further. It is admitted that the Organized Farmer has made improvements in the Farmers' business and social life, but shouldn't that be enough, it is asked? Isn't it time to stop?

"No," rings out the answer of the Organized Farmer, "my work is just beginning."

The farmer has done enough with his organization to know that he can do more. He aims at bigger things than he has yet accomplished. He has improved conditions for himself, but he now wants to improve them still more. He wants economic freedom, he wants better living and social conditions; he wants these things for himself, but he also wants them for others. He doesn't think and act merely as a member of a class but as the citizen of a free country. He believes he has the right to take part in shaping the Canadian thought and life of the future and he intends to claim that right. His outlook has become national.

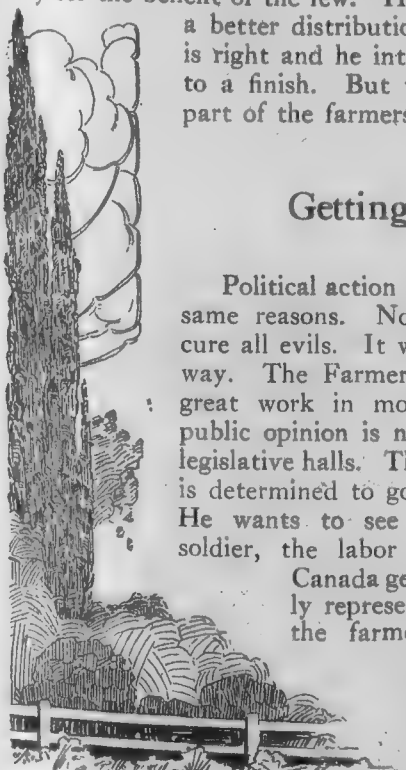


Wants Action on the Tariff

Through his Organization the farmer now demands that his voice be heard in all matters of national interest.

Today he faces the tariff question. He knows that lowering the tariff will improve farming conditions. Indeed, everyone knows that, but the farmer aims at more than making the farmers' conditions better.

He believes that a lower tariff will improve conditions for Canada as a whole. It will make things better for the returned soldier whether he goes on the farm or not. It will improve conditions for labor and for the masses. The farmer knows that the tariff must be fought because it taxes the many for the benefit of the few. He fights it because he desires a better distribution of wealth. He knows he is right and he intends to fight the tariff issue to a finish. But the tariff provides only one part of the farmers' program.



Getting Into Politics

Political action has become necessary for the same reasons. Not that political action will cure all evils. It won't. But it will go a long way. The Farmers' Organization has done a great work in moulding public opinion, but public opinion is not always truly reflected in legislative halls. There is a reason. The farmer is determined to go to the root of the matter. He wants to see the farmer, the returned soldier, the labor man and the citizens of Canada generally, fully and intelligently represented; he is determined that the farmer shall have better representation. Sane, moderate political action has its place in the farmers' present program.

Does Farming Pay?

The Farmers' Organization first started in the West with the attempt to improve business conditions. They had to be improved. Under the best of conditions farming may pay and under the worst of conditions it certainly cannot. Before the West was organized farming was carried on under the worst of conditions. It was a case of change them or quit. They have been partly changed—considerably changed, but they have not yet been changed enough to give farming its proper place as a national industry.



The farmer is only beginning this work. He is throwing off the burden of an outworn commercial system as well as the burden of an outworn political creed. In the carrying on of his business competition is giving place to co-operation. "Co-operation" must continue to be the big word of the Movement, the red letter word of the Farmers' Program.

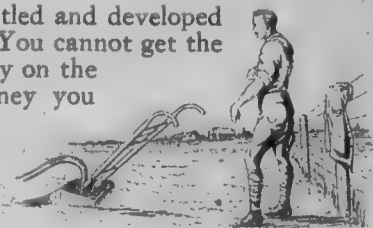
Co-operative effort can do things that simply cannot be done under any other system. In the farmers' business dealings he has to use it to reduce the margin. He must get a larger part of the value of what he has to sell; he must buy at prices that are nearer the real cost of things. The change will be good for the country as well as for the farmer.

The useless middleman is wasteful. He has to be supported at the expense of the people he lives on. He is inefficient and must be eliminated. But inefficient people are not the only ones that oppress the farmer; the combines, for example, are highly efficient. They do not waste the farmers' substance, they simply take it.

Wants a National Place

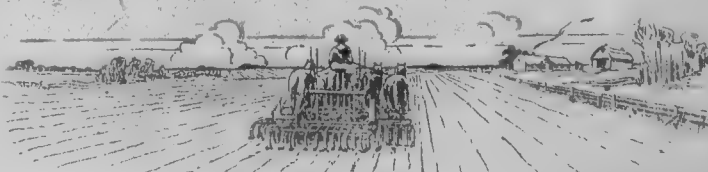
Even these business considerations alone go beyond the interest of the individual farmer and beyond the interest of farmers as a class—they make the movement something of national importance. They are a part of the whole question of the development of the West.

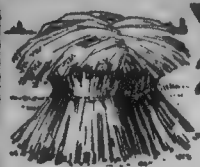
You cannot get the West settled and developed unless you make farming pay. You cannot get the returned soldier to settle and stay on the land no matter how much money you lend him with which to buy things at high prices unless it pays to be in the farming business. And it will not pay to be in the farming business unless the Organized Farmer can bring about many changes.



But the movement is national because of a still bigger reason. The Organized Farmer is more than a discontented person clamoring to some one else to give him something—he is beginning to take part in the governing of the country, to consider what is good for Canada. When he asks the whole country to join him in the Farmers' Platform, he offers it not only as a farmers' policy but as a national policy. He means to be an effective citizen of his country.

Through his organization the farmer has discovered how to take part in the affairs of the nation. He is going ahead to apply that knowledge. He wants now a better Canada, better living and social conditions for the whole country, higher ideals and better methods of government.





Your Part of 250,000,000 Bushels of Wheat

FARMERS of Canada will endeavor to produce 250,000,000 Bushels of Wheat in 1919. With such a crop the use of the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker will save at least 2,500,000 bushels that would otherwise be lost—a cash gain to farmers of several millions of dollars.

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Grain-Saving Stacker Information
LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

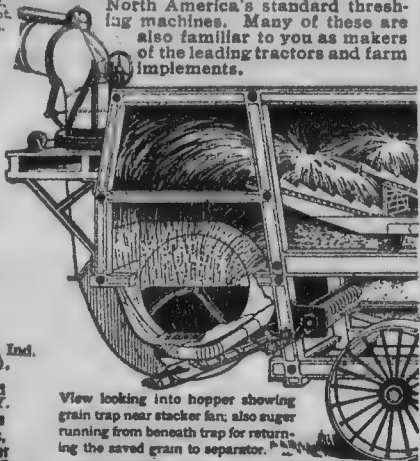
Canada
Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd.,
Seaford, Ont.
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Barrie, Ont.
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Midway, Ontario
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick
Waterloo Mfg. Company, Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.
R. Watt Machine Works, Ltd., Ridgeway, Ont.
George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

United States
Aultman & Taylor Mach. Co., Mansfield, O.
Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois
A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio
Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, O.
Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, N. Y.
Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York
Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri
J. I. Case Threshing Mach. Co., Racine, Wis.
Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois
A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania
Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois
Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio
Kock-Gonsman Company, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Minnesota Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.
Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan
The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio
Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (U.S. Agency), Moline, Illinois
Swaine, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Ind.
The Vestinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
The Grain-Saving Device Originated With The
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Get *your* share by insisting that the machine which threshes your grain is equipped with the **Grain-Saving Stacker**.

This improved stacker returns to the separator the grain blown to the stack in the ordinary process. It saves more than enough to pay the threshing bill.

Get the facts from any one of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines. Many of these are also familiar to you as makers of the leading tractors and farm implements.

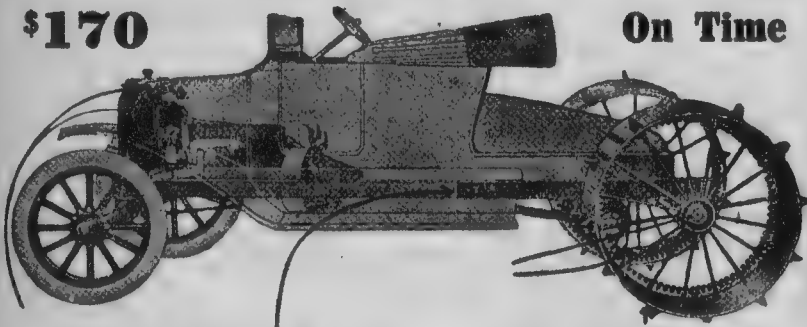


View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also sugar running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

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Government Seed Oats

Seed Commissioner Gives Facts Regarding Seed Sold in West

OWING to the fact that the Winnipeg Telegram has been publishing various statements regarding seed oats sold by the government seed commission, The Guide felt it desirable to publish the facts. The following letter is from George H. Clark, Chief Seed Commissioner, at Ottawa, to the editor of The Guide:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of March 7, with enclosure from The Winnipeg Telegram.

"The former editorial in the Winnipeg Telegram gave the impression that the seed oats at Port Arthur were from the United States, whereas they were all purchased in the province of Ontario. During the months of October, November, December and January, the Seed Purchasing Commission were receiving orders for seed oats from farmers, farmers' organizations and municipal governing bodies in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commission were purchasing seed oats inspected at the Canadian Government Elevators and conforming to the established grades for No. 1 and No. 2 seed oats, and paying therefor substantial premiums over the commercial grade No. 2 Canada Western oats.

The Commission were able to purchase in the province of Alberta a sufficient quantity of seed oats to take care of the requisitions from that province, but not in excess thereof. The Commission were unable to procure at the premiums offered, a sufficient supply of No. 1 seed oats to fill the requisitions for that grade in the province of Saskatchewan, and on the first of January, arranged to purchase seed oats in the province of Ontario, offering therefor 80 cents per bushel for No. 1 seed oats cleaned by farmers, which could be re-cleaned at Port Arthur to make No. 1 seed with small dockage. Most Ontario farmers declined to sell their seed oats of named varieties and which would meet our standard of purity and general quality at 80 cents per bushel. In consequence, the Commission was not receiving from the province of Ontario a sufficient quantity of oats to fill their orders, although the province had been carefully canvassed by the district representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture who are located in each county.

Demand Exceeded Supply

"The Commission therefore proceeded to purchase Minnesota-grown seed oats by selecting car lots at Minneapolis that could be cleaned to grade No. 1 seed. One of the most efficient seed inspectors, Mr. Blakeman, was placed at Minneapolis to check the inspection and cleaning, and 102,000 bushels of these Minnesota seed oats have been imported at the port of Gretna, before seed oats from the province of Ontario commenced to move in sufficient quantity to take care of requisitions for seed oats coming to the Regina office of the Seed Purchasing Commission, when the purchase of seed oats at Minneapolis was discontinued.

"On account of the antiquated system of merchandising grain in the province of Ontario, it was necessary to provide inspection and take delivery of all oats purchased in this province at point of shipment. District representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture were requested to assist

with the inspection. There are more than 50 of these district representatives within the province. One federal government inspector was appointed for each five counties, and these men were provided with the long car stickers.

Careful Inspection

"It was anticipated that although the standard for No. 1 seed oats was fairly well defined, there would be some mistakes on the part of seed inspectors, including the district representatives, of limited experience in that work, and these anticipations were realized. One western and one eastern Canada seed inspector was placed at the Canadian Government Elevator at Port Arthur to receive the Ontario seed oats and re-inspect them in process of unloading. They were instructed to bin varieties separately and to keep apart from the variety bins any oats which in unloading contained more than a trace of barley or other grain which could not be removed in process of re-cleaning, or any oats which were not free from wild oats or were badly weathered. There can be no question but that they did their work thoroughly. There were some cars which were found to have been 'plugged,' a term well known to western grain growers, but a trick not well understood by all eastern seed inspectors. Out of 460,000 bushels of Banner, Abundance and O.A.C. No. 72, purchased in the province of Ontario, there were in fact 11 cars which, on arriving at Port Arthur, were kept out of the good seed oat bins, and which will not go forward to the farmers of the province of Saskatchewan for seed purposes.

Seed Oats Test High

"The Ontario seed oats are being supplied freight paid to all points in the province of Saskatchewan at \$1.12 per bushel bulk, in carlots. Delivery includes the bill of lading, licensed weighman's weight certificate, and seed inspector's certificate showing the oats to conform to the legal standard for No. 1 seed. These Ontario oats have all been tested for germination. None of them germinate less than 95 per cent. and the average is 98 per cent. The Ontario oat crop during the past year has been exceptionally good and these Ontario seed oats are of particularly fine quality. The farmers in the province of Saskatchewan who get them will be fortunate.

"The price charged is calculated to cover, as nearly as can be determined, the actual cost of the re-cleaned seed delivered, including a very small margin to cover, so far as possible, incidental losses that are difficult to avoid, such as the rejection of cars for seed purposes on re-inspection at Port Arthur. The main purpose of the Seed Purchasing Commission has been to protect agriculture in the prairie provinces by providing an adequate supply of the best quality of seed grain available. It is the privilege of farmers, who so desire, to purchase and use for seed purposes inferior grades of oats that are more or less polluted with wild oats and noxious weed seeds. If this is done to a large extent this year, because of the high price of good clean seed, the commission may have a surplus of seed oats left on their hands. I do not think there can be any doubt but that the commissioners, who are

men widely and favorably known in the west of Canada, have acted throughout in the best interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and will have no apology to make when their work is concluded with the end of the war.

"I am unable to understand why inaccurate information is published in the Winnipeg Telegram, when correct information could be had within five minutes by telephoning to the Seed Inspector, Seed Branch Offices, 173 Portage Ave., Winnipeg."

Preparing Stubble Land

Under the conditions generally prevailing in Manitoba, stubble land that is to be sown to wheat should be plowed. In some of the new districts of the West where weeds are not as yet so prevalent, it may be practicable to re-seed without plowing, but in the province of Manitoba, where in practically all parts weeds are a considerable menace, plowing should not be omitted.

The choice between fall and spring plowing should be determined largely by local experience. Some soils do best with one, some with the other. Generally speaking, heavy soils give best results when fall-plowed, though some types of heavy soil are almost impossible to plow in the fall. Light soils are usually most productive when plowed in spring.

Fall plowing is best from the standpoint of saving time, as it leaves more time for spring work and usually means earlier seeding. Spring plowing is more effective in the control of weeds, as, being turned under just before seeding, they have less chance to crowd the grain.

Fall plowing for wheat will give best results if done early. The fall rains are then absorbed much better, weed seeds are started and killed by frost, and almost always a better yield will be obtained than from plowing just before freeze-up.

Provided the plowing of the summer-fallow in the previous year has been deep, as it should be, there is little advantage in deep fall plowing for wheat. About four or five inches will bury the stubble satisfactorily and will not be so much in danger of leaving an open dry bottom to the seed bed as where a large amount of stubble is turned in too deeply. This is even more true of early spring plowing, where a moderate depth is decidedly preferable.

No advantage is derived from cultivation of the land in the fall after fall plowing. The rough surface holds more snow and exposes the earth to the frost to a greater degree than where a smooth, level surface is left. Fall plowing should be well worked down in the spring before seeding. The kind of implements and amount of work that are best will vary greatly with different types of soil and no general rules can be given safely.

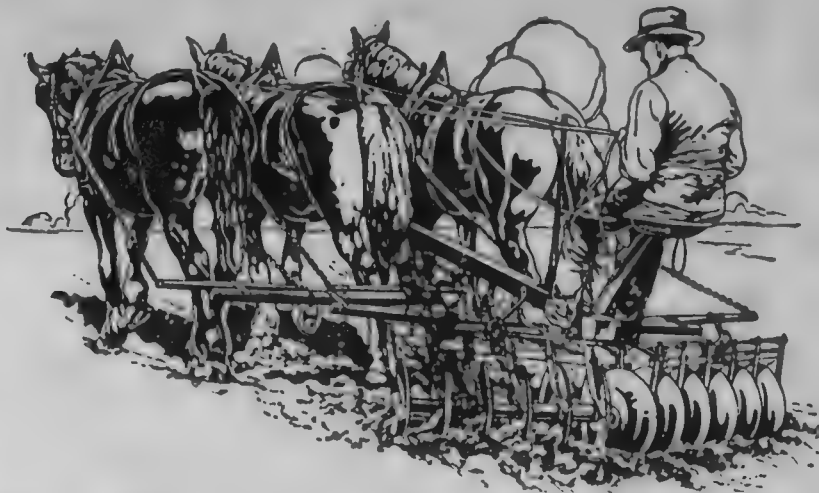
Spring plowing should be worked down as soon as possible after plowing and seeded as soon as possible after preparation. Prompt working of spring plowing is necessary to prevent loss of moisture which takes place rapidly in the windy days of spring. Prompt seeding is necessary so that the grain plants get the advantage over weeds; where worked land lies for a time before seeding, the weeds get the start over the crop.

On most soils, packing of spring plowing is advantageous. Some heavy soils do not require it. Experiments go to show that packing after seeding has the greatest benefit as compared to packing at any other time. Wheat should be sown on stubble land only when the previous crop has been on summerfallow. Where a third crop of grain is grown, it should not be wheat. —Experimental Farms Note.

"Macaroni" Wheat

"Macaroni" has been grown here for the last four years, and in this period it has outyielded the other varieties on the average. If we were to take out the rust year, 1916, there would not be much difference. This, however, proves that it is rust-resisting. As for drought-resisting it may be better than the other varieties, but I must admit that it can be too dry even for "Macaroni," as was the case the last two years, and especially last summer, when the dry spell lasted from June 20 to August

Massey-Harris



The Harrow that Pulverizes

The Massey-Harris Disc Harrow thoroughly cultivates the soil, pulverizing it into those fine particles which make a seed bed like a garden. Being equipped with Pressure Springs, the Gangs are held to their work on rough and uneven ground, on ridge, and in furrows, so that the entire surface is cultivated. No other implement is as valuable in the preparation of the seed bed as the Massey-Harris Disc Harrow.

The Improved Spring Pressure Device not only ensures the Discs being kept at work in rough and uneven land, but also saves the driver and team from jolt and jar, and saves the machine from breakage when striking obstructions.

The Bearings are provided with Removable Bushings of Oil-Soaked Hard Maple and have Screw Compression Grease Cups.

Low Hitch takes all the weight from the horses' neck.

The Gangs are flexibly mounted on the the ends of the Arch and readily conform to uneven surfaces of the ground. One end of either Gang may rise to pass an obstruction while the balance of the Harrow remains at work.

The Angle of the Gangs is readily controlled by a single, easily-operated Lever.

It is strongly built so as to stand the severest strain of discing, and give long service.

The No. 8 has Twelve, Fourteen or Sixteen 16-in. Discs, and the No. 9 has Twelve, Fourteen or Sixteen 18-in. Discs.

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To prove these claims, we will ship you any size or style Kirstin on **THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL**—not one penny in advance. If pleased pay low price in small monthly payments. If not pleased, return at our expense.

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20. As it was, my "Macaroni" went a little over ten bushels on discing, while the "Marquis" went nine on summerfallow. In regard to frost in the spring, "Macaroni" does not seem to suffer much. It grows to a nice height and is easy to harvest. It should be sown a little thicker than common wheats as it does not stool so much. This depends a good deal on the season. If dry, thicker sowing will not help, but tend to make shorter straw. One and a half bushels to the acre is quite plenty. I haven't used any more than one bushel and a quarter. Our first seed came from Montana and is supposed to be "Kubanka," though I am not sure, and being sown on discing year after year, is not pure as to variety.

On the whole I believe "Macaroni" should be tried all over southern Saskatchewan and Alberta and south western Manitoba, or in the semi-arid portions of the west. During the last three years we have had poor crops in this district. This year the average is under eight bushels per acre, very little going 15 bushels and some almost nothing.

Under these conditions it is hard to say what any wheat would do in normal years. The best way is to try a small lot at first. For my part, I feel convinced, and nearly all of my crop will be "Macaroni," as far as wheat is concerned. With regard to the milking qualities I cannot say, but since the price is about the same as for "Red Fife" and "Marquis," there is no need to fear about that. On maturing it seems to be about the same as "Marquis" or a trifle earlier. I sow my "Marquis" first, then the "Macaroni," and harvest in the same order. I would advise being careful not to let the "Macaroni" stand after it is ready to cut, not on account of shelling, but because the heads will bend over and catch on the reel.—Chas. J. Fangen, Ellsick, Sask.

For a World Union of Farmers

With regard to the discussion of the government setting the price of wheat, why should not the farmers set the price themselves? Cannot an association be formed in conjunction with the Grain Growers' of America, the Argentine and Australia, at which delegates would set the price at which the different grains shall be sold the ensuing 12 months? This will entirely eliminate speculation in grain.

You may think that this is a dream, but a few years ago the Orange Growers of the United States were up against it pretty hard, but they started a selling association of their own, and now they set the prices of oranges to the agents and are doing well. What is to stop us from doing the same? "Sunkist" is the Orange Growers' trade mark and you cannot buy an orange without it. Did you ever see "Sunmaid" Raisins advertised? Well, that is the Raisin Growers' brand. They had to do this to protect themselves. Why should we ask for protection? Why not protect ourselves?

The manufacturer, the jobber, the retailer, sets his profits with his price: why not the farmer? I believe that 90 per cent. of the farmers would contribute to, pay for the organization of an association of this kind, and I for one will contribute \$25 to the Grain Growers if they will take this up, and I firmly believe that it will come to pass when we shall set the price of our products. Canada will be prosperous with prices of her products on a basis with the efforts that it takes to produce them.

The cheapest food today is wheat at \$2.24 per bushel. Wages all over the world have climbed, the working man is getting more money and working less hours and he is entitled to it. The farmer's hours are long, his pleasures few, and if we do not co-operate with one another in selling our products we will be worse off than before the war. Now think well over this proposition and bring it up before your associations and keep right on and get every farmer in line and push it through to a finish.



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THE J. I. Case Tractor Plow is one example of J. I. Case skill and resourcefulness.

With this tractor plow, better and faster plowing is possible at less fuel, labor and repair expense.

We have eliminated costly "drag" from tractor plowing. The J. I. Case Tractor Plow rides on its three wheels

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NOTICE—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that our plows are the "ORIGINAL CASE PLOWS" and that we are entitled to the exclusive use of the word CASE on all plows and tillage implements, and in all catalogues and advertisements of same. Notice by any other concern regarding CASE plows is given because of this Supreme Court order, that our rights and the rights of the public may be protected.

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Dealers Everywhere in Canada.



Need for Food in Europe Hoover Declares There are Indications That Wheat May be \$3.50 a Bushel

Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, states whether the United States government would lose the billion dollars appropriated to support the guarantee for next year's wheat crop, thus:—

"The question of government loss, if any, will revolve around several different factors. First, whether we or the world will have any surplus from the 1918 crop to carry over into next year; second, what the supply and demand will be for the 1919 crop; and, third, whether the government should deliberately decide to take a loss in order to lower the price of bread.

"As to the supply and demand for the 1918 crop, changes in the world demand during the last month, shown by widespread investigation of the food needs of Europe, indicate that there will be no surplus to carry over into the 1919 crop. The Indian famine has proven so serious that a large part of the Australian wheat must go there at once. In addition, a considerable proportion of the Australian supply which has been piling up for years has spoiled.

Might See Wheat at \$3.50

"The needs of Europe are larger than our previous estimate. Altogether the balance of the supply and demand for our present wheat now looks as though we might see wheat at \$3.50 a bushel, as it was in spring of 1917, if there is a free market in wheat and uncontrolled prices. So much for the 1918 crop. There can be no free market of 90 per cent. of the world's exports. Wheat is controlled by the wheat executive in London.

"As to the 1919 crop it is, of course, too early to come to any precise conclusion. Our crops look anything from 10 to 20 per cent. greater next year than last year. Before the war, Russia, India, Bulgaria, Serbia and Roumania, all exported large amounts of wheat. The war famine, loss of seed and lack of fertilizers, and anarchy have cumulated to turn these countries into importers of wheat for the whole of next year. Central European seeding will be below normal. The Australian 1919 crop is small; the Argentine crop is no larger than that of Europe. Altogether, it would appear now that there would be no bread to waste in any quarter of the world for the next year, even if the world had the money to pay for it and if the Bolsheviks did not get more territory.

Could Be Possible to Market Crop

"Therefore, to all present appearances, it should be possible to market the whole of next year's crop without loss to the government.

"As to whether the government will deliberately take a loss below the price of \$2.60 a bushel in order to lower the price of bread is a matter that will have to be determined by the official of the day. It appears to me that the world price of wheat, if there is a free market, may be above \$2.26, and in any event such a loss would be a direct subtraction from the bread prices just as it is now paid in most of the European countries. There are very great technical difficulties in the way of such procedure of the United States. Furthermore, it would, I believe, be proved upon investigation that to lower the price of flour by 50 per cent. would only reduce the price of a one-pound loaf from nine or ten cents, as at present, to seven or eight cents, because too large a proportion of the increased cost of a loaf since the war is due to higher wages, manufacturing costs and the cost of other supplies.

"These problems will, moreover, need to be solved by some one else, because neither myself nor most of the men in the food administration will be able to continue in the service of the government after next July. We, also, must earn a living."

British Columbia Land

A LOT of prairie people are interested in British Columbia Lands. That is why United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited have arranged to represent the owners of a large block of Lands in Central British Columbia along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A REPRESENTATIVE of this Company will make a personal inspection of the land in question as soon as possible. In the meantime, we can give you the best available information as obtained from the owners, and from government sources.

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THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR sale a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also well-bred Shetlands, pony harnes and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Thames Prince, 14495, seven years old, weight over 1,900; class A certificate valid until January 1, 1921. This horse has travelled five seasons over same route and proved sure. For particulars apply, Nisbet Brothers, Conquest, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SIX years old; sure foal getter; healthy as a trout; winner at Guelph, London, Stratford, Saskatoon; diploma and sweepstakes to his credit. Thomas Johnston, Ardath, Sask. 13-2

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PERCHERON STALLION, PHILISTINE, DAPE grey, four years, 1,850 lbs. Price low. H. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 13-3

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PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND mares for sale. Louis Nachtigale, North Battleford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

BREEDERS' LIEN NOTES FOR COLLECTING, 50 cents. Stallion service books, 25 cents. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 24

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, weight 1,600, papers furnished, price \$500. A. R. Giesbrecht, Lowe Farm, Man. 12-3

ROBERT THOMAS, GRANDORA, SASK., breeder of Belgian stallions and mares. Stock for sale. 12-1

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, FROM BEST IM- ported blood. S. Pearce, Ravensburg, Sask. 6-13

WILL TRADE FOR POSTS, SOUND YOUNG horses. N. Brisabin, Viceroy, Sask. 13-2

EXCHANGE—GOOD WORK HORSES, FOR Fordson tractor. Box 233, Tugaskie, Sask. 14-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE—100 SHROPSHIRE GRADE EWES, due to lamb about April 10th. A good lot and in good condition. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 14-2

SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 52-1

165 YOUNG GRADE SHROPSHIRE RAMS, \$15. Vermilion (C.N.), Wainwright (G.T.). Phone 110, Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta. 13-4

FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED TWO-YEAR-OLD bred ewes. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 12-6

SELLING—60 RANGE EWES, BRED. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 12-4

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CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

RED TAMARAC FENCE POSTS AND CORD- wood. Reasonable prices. H. Restrick, Arborg, Man. 14-2

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PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. crate of six 10-pound pails for \$17. Cheaper freight rate on two or more crates. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 14-3

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, 10-GALLON LOTS right from the farm to consumer. Robert Gillespie, White Gables, Abbotford, Que.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF FEED OATS in carload lots. Prices from sixty to seventy-five cents, f.o.b. Wilcox. Samples on request. The Bunn-Munro Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—SLIGHTLY FROSTED PRAIRIE wool hay, \$13 per ton, f.o.b. J. B. Censer, Guernsey, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—FEED OATS, FOR SHIPMENT from Saskatoon and Moose Jaw Elevators. R. E. Reesor, Saskatoon. 14-1

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"A NEW SEED POTATO"—400 BUS. NEW York Rural "White", \$1.25 bus., bags extra. Greatest yielder. Would like to see every farmer try them. Are excellent keepers. Booking orders now. J. S. Koskyn, Rosendale, Man. 13-2

POTATOES GROWN FROM PATMORE'S seed, Early Bovee and Sunrise White, \$1.00 per bus., bags included, f.o.b. Carman, Man. C. F. Clendenen. 14-2

FOR SALE—CAR OF MIXED POTATOES, 65c bus., f.o.b. Dominion City. Henry Batten, Secretary of Grain Growers' Assn., Woodmore, Man. 14-2

SELLING—ROYAL RUSSETS, FORWSEED, \$1.50 per bushel bagged, f.o.b. Glenboro; also a car load of good eating pink potatoes. Apply Box 5, Glenboro, Man. 14-2

SELLING—CARMAN No. 1 POTATOES, \$1.25 per bushel, sacked. Alfred Allan, Killarney, Man. 13-3

GOOD SEED POTATOES, HAMILTON'S Early, \$1.50 bushel; bags extra. Walter Seward, Beulah, Man. 13-3

POTATOES—TABLE TALK, \$1.25 BUS., BAGS included. Joffre or Lacombe. E. A. Jacobsen, Lacombe. 13-4

FOR SALE—75 BUSHELS WEE MCGREGOR seed potatoes, sacked per bushel, \$1.00. Frank Farough, Glenboro, Man. 14-2

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

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WANTED—PARSNIPS, BLACK RADISH, horse radish and garlic. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon. 13-3

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTALS, WIND- breaks, flowers. Catalog Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 5-10

LILACS, \$2.00 PER DOZ. MAKE EXCELLENT hedges. Order early. E. Elsey, Pilot Mound, Man.

CATTLE

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—CHOICE SE- lection in bulls, six to 18 months; Reds and Roans; can spare few females; strong-boned, fleshy, kind. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Chas. Graham, Port Perry, Ont. 11-9

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 3 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4-1

SELLING—18 GRADE ABERDEEN-ANGUS 2- year-old heifers, sired by Ned of Glen Laun, No. 4934, bred to come in during June and July; 20 grade Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifers, sired by one of J. D. McGregor's best bulls. All are in first class condition. Apply, T. Ferrier, Brandon Industrial School. 9-1

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS; COWS AND heifers in calf to Mountain Bard, imported. Also a particularly fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels from imported stock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 7-1

EXCHANGE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calf, born Dec. 6 (famous King Segis breeding) for registered shorthorn bull, fit for service. Dixon, Shellmouth, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—OFFERING MY HERD bull, Idlewise of Gwennawr 2nd, rising three years; bred by J. D. McGregor; also several others from one to two years old. Priced to sell. John Sim, Sunny Brae Stock Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—YOUNG REGISTERED SHOR- thorn cows, and one bull, 10 months; also eight grade heifers, three years. Sire, Roselea Victor 90081, in calf to Sunbeam Hero, 110847; second prize at Regina, 1917. Weir, R.R. 1, Regina. 13-3

SHORTHORNS—SELLING FOUR BULLS AND five heifers, around year old, good quality and size, \$125 to \$150 each. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 13-3

HEREFORD BULL, 11 MONTHS, WEIGHT 660 lbs., well marked. Price \$225. T. H. Conner, Killarney, Man. 14-3

SELLING—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, ONE year old, color dark roan. J. I. Bordon, Deleau, Man. 14-2

SHORTHORN BULLS, 14 AND 18 MONTHS old, A1 pedigree. John F. Fennelly, Somerset, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, 23 months, also one, 11 months. A. L. Lockerby, Neelin, Man. 14-4

STEED'S CELEBRATED SHORTHORN BULLS and females for sale. Come or write. A. M. Steed, Lethbridge, Alta. 14-10

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 40-1

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

The Grain Growers' Guide

CATTLE (continued)

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES, MALE and female. Geo. P. Campbell, Ellisboro, Sask. 13-4

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS MALES (June calves), low set, sturdy fellows, \$150 each. Connor & Hutcheson, Goodwater, Sask. 5-6

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE Jean Du Lath Farm, Deluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 4-1

POLLED HEREFORDS—TWO SPLENDID young bulls for sale, sire, Polled Climax, registered. Horace Hey, McCreary, Man. 13-4

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED SHORTHORN bulls. Hugo Yeeke, Langenburg, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 12-6

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years old. J. K. Johnson, Cando, Sask. 14-3

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN, HAZELGLEN FARM, Clandeboye, Man. 14-4

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—LARGE STOCK, PRICED right, English, American and Canadian strains. Send for breeding list. Credit Grange Farm, Meadowdale, Ontario. 10-10

SELLING—FEW YOUNG DUROC-JERSEY bred sows, \$60 each; also February pigs; all best breeding. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 13-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SOW, TO farrow May 10th, 20 months old, weight about 600. This is a beauty, \$75. Fred Clark, Willow, Sask. 13-2

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. No all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 13-3

O.I.C. (OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER) PALL pigs; one June boar ready for service. Booking orders for spring pigs; pairs not akin. G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta. 14-4

SELLING—NINE-MONTHS 350-POUND REG- istered Duroc-Jersey Boars; also spring pigs. Rastall, Broadview, Sask.

GOOD BERKSHIRE BOARS, AUGUST LITTER, \$35 each. Booking orders for spring pigs. Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alberta. 14-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, AGE one year, weight 300 lbs., \$50. L. M. Pinder, McLean, Sask. 14-2

CHOICE YORKSHIRE SOWS, BRED, \$50 each. C. W. Thurston, North Regina, Sask. 12-3

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FOR SALE—WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPS, born heeler. Parents will bring the cows home alone one mile away; very obedient. Mother also good duck dog. Either sex, \$5.00. Will Wilson, Glendenning, Man. Phone Killarney 92-2-1. 13-3

WOLFHOUNDS—LARGE, VERY FAST, HALF grey, half Russian, trained, \$55, age two years. Female, part grey, trained, fast, \$28, age 18 months. Female, pure-bred Russian, three years. \$40. W. C. Davies, Springdale, Sask.

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IMPROVE YOUR BREAD—HO-MAYDE Bread Improver will make a larger, better flavored loaf of finer color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Send 15c for package for 10 loaves. Ho-Mayde Products Co., 23 Scott St. Toronto, Ont. C. J. Jones, Winnipeg, Man. 13-4

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS—SEND SKETCH for free patentability report direct from Ottawa. Booklet "Patent Protection," mailed without charge. Clients' patents advertised in "Patent Review," the Canadian Patent Magazine. Harold C. Shipman & Co., Patent Attorneys, Central Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.

AUTO RADIATORS, BODIES, FENDERS MADE and repaired. All kinds of furnaces and country plumbing installed. Anything in sheet metal made to order. Andrew Guest & Co., 184 James St., Winnipeg. 12-2

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE ON shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 40-1

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RAW FURS WANTED—1,000 BEAVER, 20,000 rats, and all other furs. Highest prices paid also all charges. Write W. C. Davis, P.O. Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—NEW ROPE, BEST MANILLA, 65 feet 2 1/4 in. John J. Cornelson, Box 71 Main Centre, Sask. 13-4

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WANTED TO ENGAGE RELIABLE EXPER- ienced farm hand, steady for the whole season, also boy to do light work on farm. For particulars apply, Seager Wheeler, Rosetham, Sask. 11-4

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL SMITH'S Patent Tire Clips (for using old tires). Exclusive territory; good profits. Clough & Co., 1208 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED FARM hand, for coming season. Will board and pay good wages for competent man. W. G. Hotell, Innam, Sask. 13-2

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO work on farm, \$30 per month. W. J. C. Brown, Redlyn, Sask.

CARPENTER WANTS WORK ON FARM. Geo. Roberts, Sturgeon Creek, Man.

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With hundreds of the best breeders in Western Canada The Guide has demonstrated its ability to produce sales from classified ads. After all this is the important thing—can the ads sell the stuff? The following letters will answer for The Guide.

CAUSE

These were the ads. they ran:

GUARANTEED PURE - BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs in season, \$3.00 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 10-3

McOPA EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, all winter layers, not just March starters, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 14-4

BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen; \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 11-3

EFFECT

These were the results they got:

April 5, 1918—My ad. ran first three weeks in March. Sold all my cockerels and 370 eggs to date.

April 20, 1918—Continue my egg ad. Am having lots of sales.

April 30, 1918—My ad. has sold \$100 worth of eggs for me the past month.

REMEMBER IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

Your instructions should reach us Wednesday of the week preceding that you wish your ad. run. The rate is economical—7c. a word—payable in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS.—Pen No. 1—High-class cockerel, mating headed by splendid cockbird, sired by one of the winners at Madison Square Poultry Show, mated with good females, specially bred for cockerel matings. Every bird in this pen carries that fancy barring which makes this breed famous. 15 eggs. Pen No. 2—Utility mating, headed by extra large cockbird, mated with females of a good laying strain. 15 eggs. Satisfaction, fertility, safe delivery guaranteed. C. E. Challoner, Gilbert Plains, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM TOEWIS' bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, with eleven-generation bred-to-lay stock behind them. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man.

FREE SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices, delivered your station, on Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders, Reliable Incubators and blue flame, wickless, oil-heated Colony Hoovers. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, from my prize-winning and heavy-laying strain pullet and cockerel; mating, \$3.00 per setting; also several good cockerels, both matings, \$6.00 to \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Earl, 640 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Phone Sher. 2009.

PURE-BRED, TRAP-NESTED, EGG-LAYING strains, exceptionally choice, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, from pen "one," \$3.00. Few settings from my own special pen, \$5.00. Eggs packed carefully; guaranteed. Mrs. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, hatching eggs from prize winners, \$2.00 for 15, \$10.50 per 100. Eva Eaglesham, Cayley, Alta.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, BEST IN the West, winning 50 prizes, 1917-18, including 23 firsts at seven shows; 56 prizes, 1918-19, including 17 firsts at six shows. Eggs, \$10 and \$5.00 per 15. Cecil Smyth, Straubourg, Sask. 14-4

BABY CHICKS, EGGS, INCUBATOR LOTS, cockerels. Our heavy Leghorns again showing prairie profits. Demand necessitates booking ahead. Catalogue. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 14-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, THE heavy laying strain. See my winnings at Calgary and Edmonton shows. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 15. Chas. D. Enman, Wetsaskwin, Alta. 13-4

McCULLOUGH'S HIGH-CLASS EXHIBITION White Wyandottes, big winners Winnipeg and Brandon shows, 1919. Eggs, \$3.00 for 13. Fertility strong, open range for birds. N. C. McCullough, Teulon. 12-5

BROWN LEGHORN AND ANCONA EGGS, for hatching, 15 for \$2.00. First, second and third prize hens at Winnipeg Poultry Show. A few Ancona cockerels left at \$2.50. Hugh Barclay, Newdale, Man. 13-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, the finest ever raised. Eggs in season for hatching. Chas. A. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 7-1

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, descendants of A. C. Russell's famous prize winners, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Write D. L. Doane, Vulcan, Alta. 13-2

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE, healthy birds, from prize-winning strain. Reasonable prices. Wm. Rutherford, 180 Garry St., Winnipeg. 13-4

PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS cockerels, dandy big birds, \$5.00 each. Mrs. McMeekin, 344 Griswold, Man. 13-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, \$3.50 each. Eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$9.00 per 100. Houdans' Cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.75. Jas. Sparkes, Ridgeville, Man. 13-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, Fletcher strain; extra hardy, rich dark color. Cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$5.00. Extra good. James Crozier, Summerberry, Sask. 13-2

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN SHOW COCKERELS, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting. Buff Orpington cockerel and eight hens, \$25, eggs, \$3.00 setting. Ellen Jickling, Carman, Man. 13-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, prize-winning stock, winter layers, \$3.00 each; select, \$4.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 11-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAR- tin's Dorcas and Tom Barron strain. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting, two settings, \$5.00, postage paid. Albino Poultry Farm, Morden, Man. 11-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND Rhode Island Whites, better than ever. Eggs, \$1.75 15, \$4.50 50, \$9.00 100. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 12-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL contest strain, Storms and Victoria, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, 80th St., Edmonton, Alta. 12-3

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY; ABSOLUTE- ly pure-bred; prize winners; Record layers. Send for mating list. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM tested Barred Rock layers, \$3.00 per 15, five for \$30. W. A. Mustard, Westholm, Farm, Creelman, Sask. 14-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS AND EGGS. Champion matings. If you want the best get my list. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FROM selected birds, \$3.00 for 15. Pearl Guinness, \$2.00 for 13. Mrs. Thomson, Box 1322, Moose Jaw.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.25 each. Mrs. E. J. Black, Margaret, Man. 12-3

BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$4.00 50, \$7.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 13-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$4.00 each; pure-bred hens, \$2.00. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 13-3

POULTRY (continued)

DAYSLAND POULTRY YARDS—BREEDER OF S.C. White, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, both combs. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Chicks, stock and cockerels for sale. Correspondence invited. A. W. Sharp, Daysland, Alberta. 13-2

25 PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00, three for \$10. Daysland Poultry Yards. 14-2

WANTED—LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY. Live hens, 22c lb.; live ducks, 27c lb.; young roosters, dressed, 26c lb.; live geese, 22c lb.; live turkeys, 25c, dressed, 30c lb.; live young roosters, 21c lb. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon. 13-2

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEO BANDS, ALU- minium, 90c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; \$3.00 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS for hatching from extra fancy and prize-winning stock, \$5.00 per setting 15 eggs, two settings, \$9.00. Choice selected stock, \$2.50 per setting; two settings, \$4.50. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Box 62, Tessier, Sask. 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM MY famous egg-laying show birds, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting 15 eggs. D. K. Brown, Neepawa, Man. 14-3

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK- erels, from prize winners, fine specimens, \$5.00 each; \$9.00 pair. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 13-2

EGGS—PRIZE-WINNING SINGLE COMB White Leghorns \$1.50 a setting, \$9.00 a hundred. Fertility guaranteed. Willow Poultry Yards, Willow, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL DORCAS and Tom Barron matings; eggs, \$2.50 15, \$4.00 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Infertile replaced. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 12-6

CHOICE PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, single comb. Eggs, \$7.50 per 100; setting, \$1.50. Albert Robbles, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching—males from registered stock—10c each, \$3.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 13-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, choice birds, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.50 each; two for \$6.00. A. J. McMillan, Glenaida, Sask. 13-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, REDS not for a year but for life, and red to the skin. Fifteen eggs for \$3.00, 30 eggs for \$5.00. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Breckenbury, Sask. 14-4

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN WYAN- dottes, of splendid type and color. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-4

PURE-BRED R.I. RED COCKERELS, LARGE size, both combs, \$3.00 each; few China geese, \$5.00, and ganders, \$7.00; pure-bred. Mrs. C. Peters, Gilbert Plains, Man. 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure-bred, choice, utility stock, \$3.00 per 30, \$8.00 per 100. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 14-2

MY GUARANTEED QUALITY BARRED ROCK hatching eggs will satisfy. Mating list free. Robt. Wilson, Breeder and Judge, Vegreville, Alta. 14-3

EGGS—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$3.00 per 15. From Hardy's exhibition and utility strain, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. Cowley Webster, Two Creeks, Man. 14-3

FIVE PRIZES ON FIVE ENTRIES AT WINNI- peg. Send for my mating list. Ten breeds. Horace Wardle, Sedley, Sask. 14-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dote eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per fifteen. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 14-2

SELLING—WINTER LAYERS, BUFF ORPING- ton setting eggs, \$2.00 15. Mrs. F. Turnbull, St. Albert, Alta. 12-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID winter layers, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Dumbrell, Charleswood, Man. 10-8

CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, S.C. WHITE Leghorns. Catalogue. Cookeville Poultry Farm, Cookeville, Ont. 11-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM prize-winning stock, well marked, \$3.00 to \$5.00, pairs 50c less. Box 29, Richard, Sask. 12-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN strain, \$2.50, \$3.00. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Dixon, Oak Lake, Man. 13-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S FAMOUS bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 setting 15. Stubbs' Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 13-16

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$4.50 each; eggs, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. Angus MacNaughton, Craven, Sask. 14-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00; eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Wm. T. Myers, Assiniboia, Sask. 14-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED from best American blood money can buy. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Colin Johnson, Clive, Alta. 14-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY stock, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Jos. W. Douglas, Paynton, Sask. 14-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn eggs, \$2.50 per 15, \$14 per 100. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgville, Man. 13-3

EGGS, FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns, heavy layers, \$2.00 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-8

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO- lay strain Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 14-3

S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50; R.C.W. Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. T. F. Mackey, Rutland, Sask. 14-2

BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$2.50, 30 \$5.00; best exhibition, 15 \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 14-7

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM imported stock, \$6.00 per setting of 15; also white Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 13. Mrs. A. D. Nasmuth, Wawanesa, Man. 14-4

HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, VIGOR- ous, noted strains, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 45, \$12 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 14-2

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WIND BRAND SEED OATS, No. 1 GOVERN- ment standard, \$1.20, No. 2, \$1.10, bags free. Write for list varieties and samples. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 11

PREMOST AND NORTH DAKOTA 52 WILT- resistant seed flax, extra choice quality and absolutely free from noxious weeds, \$4.50 per bushel. Seed houses quoting \$5.50 for same varieties. Wm. Webb, Rosetown, Sask. 14-2

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CAR LOAD BANNER OATS, GOVERNMENT germination 95%, 80c per bushel, f.o.b. Rosebank. Frank H. Sylvester, Carman, Man. 13-2

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FOR SALE—GOLDEN RAIN SEED OATS, 3,000 bushels, \$1.00 bushel; elevator cleaned. Nicholas Metz, Wilcox, Sask. 14-3

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SEED GRAIN—continued

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FOR SALE—SMALL THRESHING AND PLOW ing outfit. Box 22, Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 14-2

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Even balance because wheels are right under the load.

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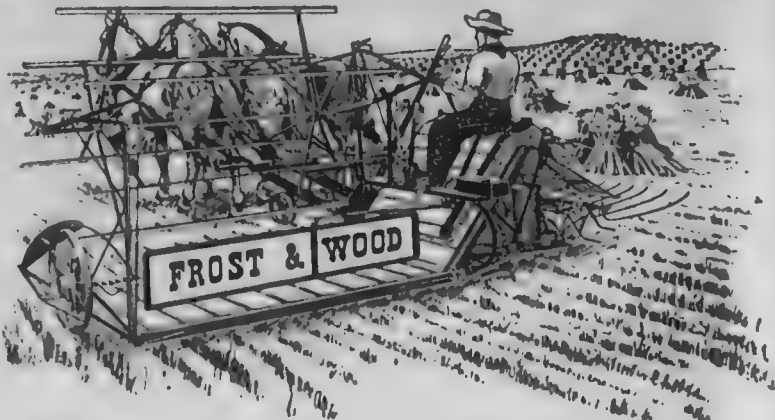
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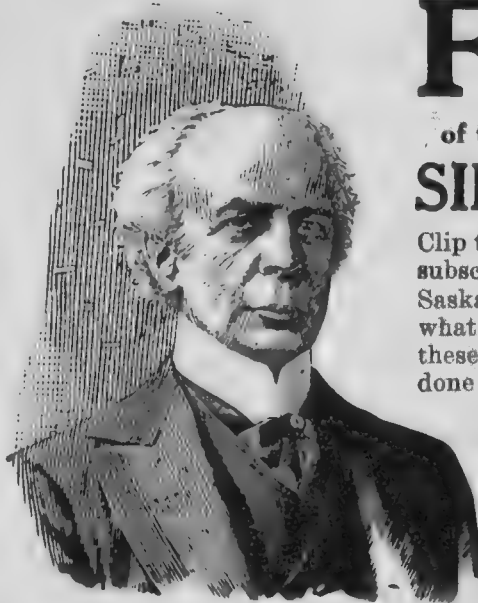
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Prices good until April 10.
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Strictly New-Laid Eggs Wanted in Any Quantity

Also Good DAIRY BUTTER
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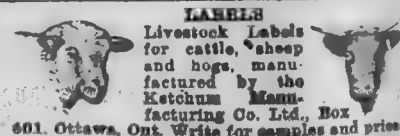
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Tractor Ratings

Uniformity Necessary—A Proposed Solution—By J. Macgregor Smith

PRIOR to the introduction of the gasoline or kerosene tractor there was not much confusion about tractor ratings. While steam engines were under-rated they were all under-rated in about the same proportion. It seems that gas tractors have been in many cases over-rated and cannot develop their advertised capacity for actual work on the belt or at the draw-bar. In some instances it is due to the fact that tractor companies get the motors from a plant making a specialty of this particular and vital part, due consideration of the power lost in transmission to the belt or the draw-bar being omitted. From the farmers' standpoint it is highly desirable that tractor ratings should be placed on a rational, uniform and national basis, which would be accurate and acceptable from coast to coast, and not different at every meridian line. The tractor interests would profit by conservative and uniform ratings. The practice of over-rating is short-sighted. We emphasize the fact in case there may be doubters, that the reliable companies would be glad to fall in line and adopt any policy that could be mutually arranged. A solution for many of our present troubles is offered in the remainder of this discussion.

How Tractors Vary

We will suppose that a practical farmer is in the market for a tractor. He has studied the problem carefully. He has looked through a list of specifications of various tractors in a vain endeavor to decide which one is the right machine for him. We present below several of the specifications he may have selected regarding four makes that may appeal most strongly to him:

Rating	Plows Recommended	Pounds Pull at Drawbar	Speed, Miles per Hour	Drawbar H.P. they should develop from figures given
A 10-18	3	900	2 1/2	6 2-5
B 10-18	3	1200	2 1/2	11 1-5
C 10-20	3	1800	2 1/2	12
D 10-20	3	2650	2 1/2	14 2-15

The first two in the above list are in a class of 10-18 (meaning 10 horsepower at the drawbar and 18 at the belt), the last two are in a class of 10-20 engines. However, all four are advertised as 10 horsepower machines at the drawbar and they are all in one class. Let us examine each, and from the data given in their respective cases see what can be developed. We know that the drawbar horsepower equals the pull in pounds multiplied by the distance travelled in feet per minute, and the product of these two factors divided by 33,000 (the number of foot pounds of work per minute in one horsepower). Stating it briefly we have:—
 Drawbar H.P. = Pull in pounds x Distance in feet per minute

33,000 (one horse-power)

Take Tractor A in the list and work it out, and you will find that:

Drawbar horse-power—
 900 (pull in pounds) x 242 (2 1/2 miles per hour = 242 feet per minute).

33,000 (one horse-power)

= 66 or 63.5 Drawbar Horse-power

10

And it is rated as ten drawbar horsepower. We have taken the advertised specifications. Something is wrong.

Now if you will examine B, C and D in exactly the same way you will find that they respectively are able to develop, 11 1-5, 12, and 14 2-5 drawbar horse-power. In every instance they exceed their rating, and, therefore, may be reasonably expected to give satisfaction.

If that does not mean chaos and confusion I would like to know what it does mean to the average man. You say, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" We would respectfully suggest that since tractors have been and are being sold in large numbers in this western country, that some uniform method of rating be adopted in the interests of the reliable manufacturer as well as the interests of the farmer.

You may wonder why we include the manufacturer. They are willing and anxious to co-operate, and one needs

go no farther than the record attendances at their instruction schools to realize this is true. Every province should provide equipment for testing tractors on the belt and at the drawbar. The majority probably have the necessary equipment now in the Agricultural Engineering Departments of the Agricultural Colleges. The law governing the sale of tractors would demand that every type and every make of tractor be tested, and if the results of the test showed that it came up to its rating, then a stamp of approval or guarantee, call it what you like—would be attached to all contracts involving the sale of the said type and size tractor. The plan is simple and would work as follows: The John Jones Company would notify the testing bureau that they wanted their 10-20 tractor tested. A qualified official would go down to the warehouse or car and select any engine at random, noting its serial number. The tractor would then be submitted for trial and approved or rejected as the case might be. In a test of this kind Tractor A in our list would receive no stamp of approval and would be placed in a class designating it as a 6 D.B.H.P., and why not? The other three machines, B, C and D, would pass and go in the market as approved, government-inspected 10-20 tractors. All other sizes would be dealt with in a similar way. Provincial laws would have to be uniform, in fact there should be one rating for Canada or even North America. A company making an engine that could not come up to the standard would have two roads open to it, the first to improve their machine, and the second "to shuffle off this mortal coil." Much more might be written about the tests, but enough has been said for the present, and there seems no reason why the details cannot be arranged to the mutual benefit of all. Something should be done.

How Many Plows?

How many plows will the engine pull? You might just as well ask, "How long will it last?" No matter how conscientious we are we cannot answer your question unless we know the soil conditions, etc. The solution in this case is to have the country charted according to the different kinds of soil. A 14-inch plow may require a pull of 200 or 1,600 pounds, depending upon the soil conditions. Plowing matches are held at many different places and they offer an opportunity for testing the pull required by the plows. Country agents could take the question into account in their rural survey work, it can be done. Then we would know when a man writes in from a certain district that since the average drawbar pull in breaking in that district is 700 pounds, that he could, with any 10 D.B.H.P. tractor in the list above, except the first, handle two 14-inch plows with reasonable hope of success. There would be no hit or miss. There certainly would be fewer misses than we have under the present system.

The remarks of a recent writer on the tractor situation in the United States are very good: "There is no such thing as a best tractor any more than there is the best breed of hogs, or the best breed of cattle, or the best breed of dogs. The reason is perfectly obvious when one stops to ponder. If there were such things as a standard soil, a standard climate, a standard topography, and a standard type of operator, then we might be able to develop a standard best kind of tractor. Moreover, one man takes a certain make of machine and does well. He is pleased with his results. Another man buys exactly the same make of machine, works it on a similar farm and makes a flat failure. Where should the blame or credit be applied—to the man or to the machine. In the case of failure we may blame the machine, but if we do, then we should also credit the success to the machine. Obviously, however, both the success and the failure were due to a combination of man and tractor. One may take his choice, but the evidence piles up that some men never fit into a machine combination."

In conclusion, let us say that the scrub tractor should follow the scrub

Continued on Page 39

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A Champion Grain Saver and Cleaner—Speedy and Economical
 Four Sizes: Two small sizes for individual use.

Don't think of buying any separator till you write and investigate the New Century. It is a masterpiece of advanced, proved construction principles of simplicity, economy and durability. Its double extra capacity, its cleaning and saving qualities and low operating and up-keep cost will astonish you by any test of comparison. It is the only separator having the Universal Rotary Straw Rack—the rack that gets all the grain when all other methods fail. More than 35,000 A. & T. Machines are in the field. Add your name to this long list of satisfied customers.

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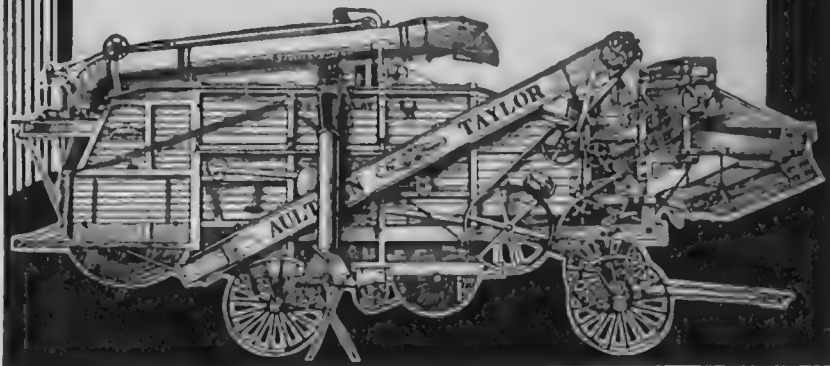
Just send your name and address for catalogs, special personal information free, and name of our nearest Service Dealer or Branch. Write today.

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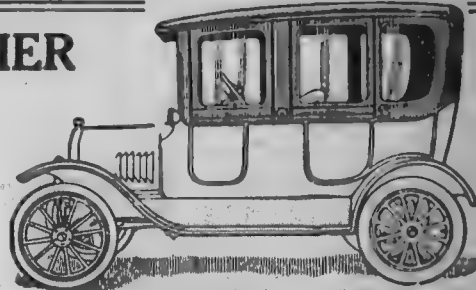
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This is the only machine that can give you the endless cup system, the most accurate seed dropping device ever invented.

O-K Canadian Potato Planter

It demonstrates close to 100 per cent. efficiency, and leaves absolutely but one seed per hill. That means seed economy, worth any man's while to have on large acreages and it means fewest dead hills.

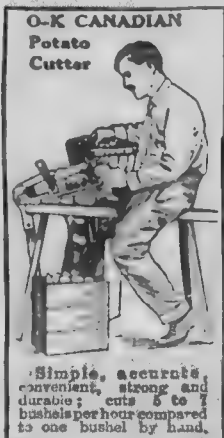
The endless cup system picks up and deposits seed on revolving plate with a compartment for each seed in full sight of operator on rear seat. It does not pick or bruise the seed.

This machine has extra large fertilizer equipment. Two shoes open up the furrow. One makes trench for the fertilizer; the other mixes up the fertilizer with earth so that it cannot touch the seed. Yet the seed gets the full benefit of the necessary plant food. It also makes the trench deeper for reception of the seed. Fourteen-inch discs are easily operated, working the covering earth into any desired shape.

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The Manitoba Agricultural College tested poisons and freely states that this is "the most effective"—the Dominion analysis shows it to be the strongest, —it's the cheapest per gopher killed.

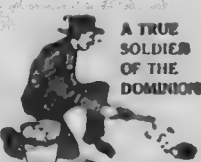
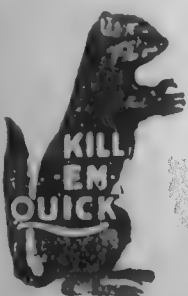
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Great Canadians

Sir Georges Etienne Cartier

By D. C. Harvey

SIR Georges Etienne Cartier (1814-1873) was a true representative of his race, radical in youth, conservative in middle age, but always viewing the world from the citadel of Quebec and framing a policy entirely in its interests. For Quebec he rebelled against the "Family Compact," opposed the Union Act, and finally supported confederation. For Quebec he clung to the British connection as the only alternative to annexation. When the London Times suggested that Great Britain had resolved upon "abandoning the old policy of tutelage, with its pretensions and responsibilities, and urging the colonies by gentle suasion to take up the freedom of their manhood," Cartier stood for the status quo as the only way in which the French nationality could be preserved in America. In a word, he never forgot that he was the leader of hyphenated Canadians. "We French-Canadians," he said to Gladstone, "are British subjects like the others, but British subjects speaking French."



SIR GEORGES CARTIER.

This local patriotism is well illustrated by his remark to a French-Canadian musician whom he was urging to perform at a social function attended by both races. "Please play, not for my sake, but to show these English folks that if the French-Canadians have not their talent for money-making, they are more artistically gifted. Do that for patriotism." It was conspicuously revealed again in his correspondence, on the question of a title that had been offered him by the Queen. Macdonald had been knighted but he had been offered a C.B. Though open to the charge of discourtesy to Her Majesty, he refused to accept the inferior distinction on the ground that it was an insult to his race. Fortunately, the matter was amicably adjusted through the mediation of Sir Charles Tupper, and, though Cartier had to borrow the money to pay for his fees, he was created a baronet. His practical attitude towards social distinctions was thus demonstrated as well as his devotion to his province.

He exhibited the same restricted patriotism in determining the route of the Intercolonial Railway. As a commercial speculation the direct line through the valley of the St. John was much to be preferred, but Cartier fought doggedly for the circuitous route through Eastern Quebec, supporting his contention by extracts from the reports of Robinson, an Imperial engineer, who favored the longer line for military reasons. Similarly, he supported the Canadian Pacific Railway because "it was the destiny of Montreal to become the great shipping port of the West." To his end he carried through the Railway Bill of 1872, and negotiated with Sir Hugh Allen, whose contribution to the campaign funds of the conservative party constituted what is known as the Canadian Pacific scandal.

Though Cartier had begun political life as a rebel, he early learned his lesson, and he never forgave Papineau his rash leadership. Like Louis XVI, he had his flight to Varennes; but managed to escape execution. His friends believed him dead, and gave him the rare joy of reading his own obituary notice in Le Canadian, which had been founded on the eve of the racial friction to oppose what it called Sir James Craig's "Reign of Terror."

After Lord Gosford's amnesty, Cartier returned from the United States and adopted a policy of "watchful waiting," in the hope that dissensions would arise in Upper Canada and enable him to join with one of the factions to the advantage of his own province.

He was first elected to parliament in 1849, having gradually become a conservative because the radical friends of his youth were trying to imitate the French Revolutionists of 1848. He formed a tacit alliance with the church which feared these radicals and gave

him their unwavering support, until a slight misunderstanding towards the end of his career deprived him of their influence, resulting in his defeat.

Cartier was anything but a democrat, whether judged by his attitude to his followers or by his attitude to property. He urged his countrymen to acquire land as a safeguard to their nationality. "The giant Antaeus of the fable used to draw a new supply of vitality whenever he touched the earth, the same result would happen with us." He insisted upon a property qualification for both electors and representatives, because he believed men of property more stable and honest in character. In the Confederation debates he referred to the efforts of the emissaries of France in the revolutionary era to seduce Quebec from its allegiance to Great Britain, and claimed that their failure was due to a wise fear of democracy. "The leaders of our people in these days saw that it was not their interest to cast their lot with the democratic element—they knew the hollowness of democracy." Later, in the same address, he claimed that the American civil war was due to the introduction of universal suffrage, "and mob rule had consequently supplanted legitimate authority." He insisted upon implicit obedience on the part of his followers and scorned the democratic idea of leading by following. "I want your support," he said, "during stormy times; don't claim credit for supporting me when it is all plain sailing." On another occasion he declared that in all the important acts of his life and his political career he had never consulted anyone.

Naturally such a haughty air of superiority did not escape criticism, some of which was undeservedly violent. When Cartier formed the alliance with the Conservatives of Upper Canada, he was denounced by Le Moniteur as "the supporter of monopolies, the apostle of servitude, the partisan of passive obedience, a human conscience-vendor, a Tory minister, a jobber." But he had the courage to meet and triumph over such attacks.

Rather below middle height, Cartier was a man of great strength and sleepless industry—a "little man in a hurry." According to a contemporary description, "The very hair of his head seems to be incapable of repose. His attitude is the soldierly one of attention; and no matter whether early or late, whether in the rosy morning or in the dewy eve, in the glowing noontide or the weary moonlight, it looks as sleepless and as resolute as its owner." He spoke both French and English and was willing to speak at any length in either language, though it must be confessed he spoke his native dialect with a less pronounced accent. He was not an orator but an effective debater, tireless and sincere. He prided himself on keeping his word, and he chose for his motto, franc et sans dol, honest and without deceit.

Withal Cartier was a worthy man, and Quebec owes to him important reforms in education and land tenure, in justice and law.

In 1855 he became a member of the Coalition government, which deferred the political deadlock until 1864 and taught both the French and English the need of compromise. In this coalition he formed a firm friendship with Macdonald, though they were men of very different temperaments, whose followers could be united only through a mutual desire to help their respective provinces. The alliance itself was a middle-aged marriage of convenience; but it enabled the leaders of both provinces to know and respect each other.

When confederation became a matter of practical politics, Cartier supported it with all his energies, claiming that it was necessary for the commercial interests and prosperity of the colonies and also for their efficient defence. He disposed of the French fears for

their nationality in the great confederation by pointing out that the English in lower Canada pretended the same fear of being absorbed by the French-Canadians, and he argued that for both the obvious course was a policy of forbearance. He did not share the fears of those who thought that the differences of race and religion would wreck the federation. His view was the reverse. He believed that it was precisely because of the variety of races and local interests that a federative system ought to be resorted to. "We are of different races," he said, "not for the purpose of warring against each other, but in order to complete and emulate for the general welfare. Hence it is a benefit rather than otherwise that we have a diversity of races."

He welcomed the maritime provinces into the union because they would provide a winter port while the Canadas would provide territory and population.

In this confederation issue Cartier really seemed to see a vision and to regain all the optimism of youth. "There are no obstacles," he said, "which human wisdom cannot overcome. All that is needed to triumph is a strong will and a noble ambition. When I think of the great nation we could constitute if all the provinces were organized under a single government, I seem to see arise a great Anglo-American power." His advocacy triumphed over the able opposition of Dunkin and Dorian, leading alike the timid and the cautious, Protestant and Catholic, into the great Dominion, and sparing neither his time nor his energy nor his interests, that the land and the people, the literature and the laws of both races should become a common possession.

In the words of Sir Richard Cartwright, "The only man who risked as much and sacrificed as much as he did was the late Hon. George Brown. To these two gentlemen, I believe, the confederation of these provinces was largely due, and I am bound to say that to both of them, in that respect, this country owes a great debt of gratitude."

Tractor Ratings

Continued from Page 37

bull, or the scrub stallion, out of the country. They have been tested and turned down by an examining board because they did not come up to the approved standard. Therefore, let us have all makes that are offered for sale tested and approved.

Let us buy from reliable companies who are in a position to render expert and repair services and whose tractors have proved their ability to do what is claimed for them. We look forward to such a step being taken as we have outlined, and feel sure that it would be a long step in the right direction. It would be the means of avoiding many disputes, and there would be more satisfied owners, although we have a large number at the present time. Plowing is "the peak load in our agricultural work," and we need good machinery to carry this load.

Bolshevik or Anarchist?

Whatever other enormities and atrocities the Bolsheviks must answer for, and certain it is that the sum total is an appalling one thus far, it appears that they cannot in truth be held responsible for the so-called Decree concerning the Socialization of Women, which has been printed and reprinted during the past few months in the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic. The New Republic, of New York, publishes a signed article by Oliver M. Sayler, who was in the city of Samara, in Russia, in April last, when the document in question was posted up. He writes that the document proclaimed itself as having been issued by the Free Association of Anarchists of the city of Saratoff, who were in possession of that city, and were at loggerheads with the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks were in control in Samara. Mr. Sayler declares that the Bolsheviks forged the Decree in question, in order to discredit the faction in control of Saratoff. The Federation of Anarchists, he continues, at once issued an indignant disclaimer of that document and denounced it as an infamous fabrication. The Decree has gone abroad throughout the civilized world as having been issued by the Bolsheviks, and has aroused horror as a declaration of Bolshevik policy.



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To keep your buildings properly paint-protected it is not necessary, or even good business, to use a cheap paint. True economy consists in buying the very best paint, even though it costs a little more.

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70% Pure White Lead
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has that proportion of finely-ground pure white lead and pure zinc which, when mixed with strictly pure linseed oil and turpentine, produces a paint of maximum covering capacity. It is due to these fine ingredients, and the correct proportioning of them that B-H gives a fine smooth surface that will not crack or peel, assuring long wear, and making it unnecessary to repaint for a long time to come.

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"China Lac," the perfect varnish stain.
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B-H Shingle Stain in 19 different colors.
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- Finishing a Floor
B-H "Floorlustre" excellent for interior floors.
- For Barns and Outbuildings
Imperial Barn Paint.

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Tire prices are steadily advancing. Despite this, we offer you the opportunity of buying new tires at a figure much lower than in 1918.

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Examine the tires carefully; if not exactly as represented, return them at our expense.

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SIZE	PLAIN	NON-SKID	SIZE	PLAIN	NON-SKID
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32x3 1/2	16.50	18.70	31x1 1/2	29.50	37.50
31x4	22.20	24.25	35x4 1/2	30.50	40.50
32x4	23.90	26.15	36x4 1/2	31.50	41.50
33x4	25.10	29.60	35x5		45.00
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Special Value, 30x3 1/2 Tubes, fully guaranteed, \$3.00 each.

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2164 SHERBROOKE ST. W. MONTREAL
516 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Economic Conditions in Germany

Reasons for Hastening the Conclusion of Peace—Food Shortage in Germany
A Real Menace—By Norman Lambert

WINNIPEG, March 17.—One evening early in February a group of some ten journalists, including the writer, met Mr. Lloyd George, in the Hotel Majestic, in Paris. Amongst many questions which were put to the British Prime Minister on that occasion was one asking him when he thought the actual signing of the peace with Germany would occur. Mr. Lloyd George, after estimating the duration of President Wilson's absence in the United States, concluded that the peace would probably be completed by May 1.

Since returning to Canada, I have seen the announcement in the newspapers that the Peace Conference would meet the German delegates and formally conclude the present armistice with the declaration of peace by the end of March. There has been good reason for this very evident haste on the part of the Peace Conference, at Paris, in approaching the point in its negotiations where the world might finally say: "The war is at an end." The change which took place in the minds, not only of Mr. Lloyd George, but of all the delegates at the Peace Conference during the past three weeks with regard to the date for the signing of peace, has been dictated by the irrefutable reports which have been presented in Paris from special commissions investigating conditions in Germany. Just before leaving London, on March 1, I received a copy of a memorandum prepared by one of the British delegates on the Supreme Economic Council, dealing with the question of relief supplies for Germany. This memorandum was prepared specially for the representatives of Great Britain at the Peace Conference, and urged specifically that "Peace or preliminary terms of Peace should be settled immediately," in order that more effective relief in the form of food should be given to the German people, and thereby the menacing cloud of political anarchy be prevented from bursting.

This memorandum, which was prepared on February 21, contains such evidence as the people of this country have been receiving in fragmentary and general reports through the newspapers during recent weeks. In order that the actual truth about Germany should be appreciated, the following extracts are quoted direct from the document which has had such weight in determining the course of the Paris conference in speeding up peace negotiations:—

"Sufficient facts have now been collected to enable a statement to be prepared, showing the position of the Allies in relation to relief of Germany.

"The associated governments have accepted a definite measure of responsibility for the prevention of famine in Germany by the utterances of their statesmen, and their participation in the formation of the Allied Supreme Council of Supply and Relief and its work, as well as by becoming parties to the agreement of Treves, of January 17, 1919.

"Though the present rations in Germany are very much below the Allied standard, there appears to be no doubt that the food supplies in a large part of Germany will be exhausted before many weeks are past—the date will vary in different localities, but in some localities shortages will become apparent as early as the end of March or the beginning of April.

"This statement is founded in the first instance, on information supplied by German delegates at conferences at Treves and Spa in connection with the renewal of the armistice. It is a significant fact that no report of any kind from any other source has been laid before the Supply and Relief Council which would tend in any way to throw doubt on the accuracy of the statement of the general position put forward by the German delegates or to lessen the gravity of the outlook. On the other hand, confirmation has been freely forthcoming, I would refer to:—

"(a) Military reports from the occupied districts.

"(b) The report compiled from personal observations of 14 British officers who have recently returned from Germany.

"(c) Extract from a detailed report of two of those officers who visited Hanover.

"(d) A forcible statement by Dr. Frederick Ferrier, chief of the executive of the International Red Cross, who is convinced that the approach of famine is nearer than is understood by the entente agents who have gone into Germany, and that the approach of starvation must result in Bolshevism.

"(e) Reports from Dr. Alonzo Taylor, who has recently returned from a mission of enquiry in Berlin for Mr. Hoover.

"It is difficult to establish the exact quantities of food required, but it should be noted:—

"(a) That the agreement of January 17 provided for a first instalment of 200,000 tons of cereals (for part of which condensed milk may be substituted) and 70,000 tons of fats, and the Council of Supply and Relief regarded this quantity at the time as a suitable basis for a monthly ration.

"(b) The Germans themselves asked approximately for double this quantity, including certain other commodities.

"(c) Dr. Taylor suggests the following quantities as minimum requirements: 320,000 tons of flour or corresponding wheat monthly for six months.

"100,000 tons mixed pork products monthly for six months.

"10,000 tons condensed milk monthly for four months.

"10,000 tons vegetable oils monthly for four months.

"After consideration of all the various reports received from the interior of Germany, it seems certain that Dr. Taylor's estimate is not on the high side. On the other hand, it seems equally certain that shipping, port and railway difficulties must prevent the importation and distribution of so large a quantity. In my judgment, the Supreme Economic Council ought to regard some such monthly quantity as 200,000 tons of breadstuffs and 100,000 tons of fats and other commodities as a minimum to be worked to, and to be increased if possible.

"The minimum monthly supplies up to the end of August are estimated to cost some £150,000,000.

"Both France and Italy are anticipating difficulty in securing sufficient arrivals of food, and there is great difficulty in arranging sufficient tonnage for the transport of supplies for liberated countries who are, by declaration of the Allies, and on all moral grounds, entitled to priority over Germany, while there appears at present to be little or no prospect that German ships will be available in sufficient quantity to swell the volume of imports to a satisfactory figure before the month of May at the earliest.

"The conclusions I arrive at on the general question are as follows:—

"(1) The food situation in Germany is already serious and will, unless drastically helped from outside by immediate action, be so desperate in a few months that Germany will probably be overtaken by economic and political disaster with consequences which may spread to Allied countries.

"(2) It is impossible, under present conditions, which require Germany to pay actual cash for all food she receives, for the associated governments to supply food in sufficient quantities to meet Germany's needs, and it is therefore difficult to see how the associated governments can escape some measure of responsibility unless the blockade is lifted promptly so far as food is concerned, and Germany is left free to make her own importation arrangements.

"(3) It seems essential that peace (or preliminary terms of peace) should be settled immediately, since blockade must be retained as a lever to secure acceptance of the terms.

"Meanwhile, it is the duty of the associated governments (and indeed, a necessity in their own interests) to arrange a steady flow of supplies to Germany to such an extent as the prior claims will permit. For this purpose, large credits must be provided, and so far as they can be furnished by the Germans, they should be made a first charge on future payments by that

country, and a substantial volume of shipping must be made available by the associated countries until German shipping is forthcoming."

Six weeks ago, the Peace Conference at Paris was progressing serenely with the work of dividing the spoils of the war in such a manner as to cause as little trouble as possible amongst the Allies. The basis of a new earth and almost a new heaven was being laid down by the Peace plenipotentiaries; but it was being placed only on paper. All the while the clamor of political upheaval in Central Europe was increasing. The menace of Bolshevism became real, even in Paris, as disorder and violence continued to spread in Germany. The Peace Conference had been preaching salvation and new life to a European world, two-thirds of which is in greater need of food than of sermons. It has now been decided to give the food, if for no other reason than self-preservation.

Alfalfa--The King of the Legumes

Continued from Page 9

tons of an excellent grade of alfalfa which has been sold for \$27 per ton, F.O.B. Brooks.

Cutting and Curing

There are two methods of determining when alfalfa should be cut. One is by the bloom and the other by the basal shoots which start up around the crowns near the ground at which time the crop is ready to cut. Alfalfa should, normally, be cut when it is one-tenth in full bloom, which is also at the time when the basal shoots of the next crop are about one inch in length. Do not wait until the basal shoots are from four to five inches in height as the mower will then clip their tops and thus retard the second growth.

Alfalfa should not be left in the swath any longer than absolutely necessary. If the weather is dry, with but little dew, it can frequently be cut in the morning and raked into windrows during the late afternoon, and not later than the next noon. If it is left to dry too long in the swath, it will bleach badly and a large portion of the leaves, which contain a high percentage of food value, will be lost.

When it is about half dry in the windrows, it should be placed in small piles or bunches by hand, where it will cure perfectly without unnecessary bleaching, until it is ready to stack. It can be stacked when it is sufficiently dry so that when a wisp is twisted in the hand, the stems will crack without breaking clear off. It should be stacked in large, high, well-made stacks with as little surface exposed as possible. Alfalfa bleaches and discolors readily when exposed to sunlight, and the action of the weather, and if the preceding directions are followed out, it is believed that it can be cured and stacked so as to retain all of its feeding value and come out of the stack a nice bright green color, containing practically all of its original leaves which is so pleasing to both the feeder and the buyer.

Alfalfa Pointers

1. Don't forget that alfalfa has a very high feeding value as well as a great fertilizing effect upon the soil.
2. Be sure and plant on well-drained soil that is not water-logged.
3. Plant at the rate of from ten to 15 pounds per acre between May 15 and July 1.
4. Do not plant over one-and-a-half inches deep and be sure to pack the soil afterward and take care to inoculate your seed.
5. If you will follow these instructions as nearly as weather conditions will permit, and will cure your alfalfa in comparatively large piles so as to retain as high a percentage as possible of its feeding value, you will have good success and be well satisfied with alfalfa.
6. One of the most important points is to insist on the very hardiest strain of alfalfa procurable.
7. If these factors are borne in mind and care is used in following them out, there is small doubt that the growers will have such success with alfalfa that the day is not far distant when there will be thousands and thousands of acres of alfalfa in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Abraham Lincoln

who was raised on a farm and had a deep sympathy with farmers, declared a tariff producing sufficient revenue for the support of the general Government and adjusted to protect American industry was "indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people."

"I believe if we could have a moderate, carefully adjusted protective tariff, so far acquiesced in as not to be a perpetual subject of political strife, squabbles, changes and uncertainties, it would be better for us."

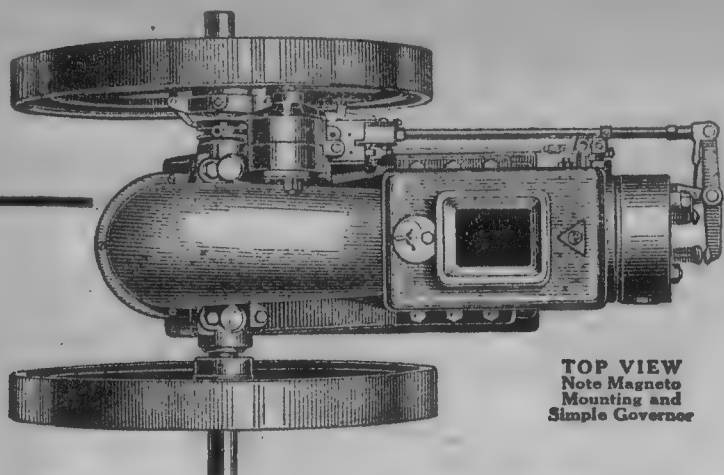
"The abandonment of the protective policy by the American Government must result in the increase of both useless labor and idleness and so in proportion must produce want and ruin among our people."

Under a national tariff, the United States has prospered and become great. A national tariff is essential to the development of the Dominion. Canada cannot exist if legislation for one section is stretched to a point where it ruins another. A tariff is necessary to our industrial development. Industrial development is necessary to agricultural and general prosperity.

Under Free Trade—Where will the Revenue come from?

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New Manitoba Legislation

Review of the Work of the Recent Session of the Provincial House—By A. M. Chapman

AN outstanding feature of the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature was the measure introduced with a view to extending and making more effective the policy of the department of agriculture regarding the livestock industry, and became law on the introduction of Hon. V. Winkler, minister of agriculture. By it the department can purchase and sell livestock and can raise \$400,000 in each year for buying animals. These can afterwards be sold to bona fide farmers or agricultural societies. In line with this legislation for the improvement of livestock breeding were amendments to the Animals Act and the Horse Breeders Act, which are intended to protect the rural communities against "scrub" sires, and to eliminate unproductive "weeds." Municipalities have been again empowered to aid farmers in procuring seed grain, while the Unoccupied Land Taxation Act was amended to enable a man to have 860 acres of hay land unenclosed in a stock-raising district, and still get exemption under the statute.

Of the 130 bills passed by the legislature during the session, the one respecting the Sale of Farm Implements is of special value and importance from the standpoint of agriculture. This legislation was pioneered and carried to a successful issue by W. H. Sims, and although it took two sessions, the member for Swan River had the satisfaction of knowing that the measure had the general approval of the House. The cheers that marked its final passage indicated how necessary the legislative assembly regarded the enactment. The measure is intended to prevent misrepresentations in the sale of farm implements, a long-standing grievance with the farming community, and to check this unfair trading a standard contract is one of the features of the act. There is also a provision in regard to repairs—that the parts be carried—kept in stock within a reasonable distance of the place of sale for a period of ten years.

To another private member, W. W. Wilson, Russell, belongs the credit of initiating and carrying through a measure which was the direct outcome of a series of frauds perpetrated upon the farmers of the province during the past year. This legislation necessitates the licensing and regulation of produce dealers, and requires men engaged in the business to furnish a bond of \$5,000, which, as the father of the bill put it, will be a surety against the defrauding of the farmers who send their produce to the market. In addition, the seller must supply within seven days after the sale a statement showing what portion of the consignment has been sold, the price received, and the amount of the advance. For infringement of the statute there is a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year.

Varied Work of Session

These measures have been picked out at the start of this review of the work of the session because of their importance to the agricultural community. But it was not a session merely concerned with the enactment of class legislation, notwithstanding that the class that will be benefited by these particular statutes is engaged in the staple industry of Manitoba, the focal and radiating point of most, if not all, the provincial activities. Enactments were made affecting the community life of the province as a whole. Indeed, much more time was given to the solution of difficulties immediately arising in Winnipeg—as might be expected, seeing it is the largest civic centre and the hub of provincial industrial life—than to the passing into law of the couple of very beneficial measures noted.

A direct outgrowth of the labor situation in the capital was the bill respecting industrial conditions, introduced by Premier Norris and which, it is hoped, will be instrumental in bringing labor and capital into more friendly relations. As now a statute the act is one of compulsory investigation, the investigation to be conducted by a Joint Council of Industry. The council is also em-

powered to act as a board of arbitration. A determined stand was taken against the legislation by representatives of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, one of whom took the "non possumus" attitude that there could be no give and take between capital and labor; that it must be a war to the death with the rest of the population standing aside and letting them fight it out. A clause which gave the council power to intervene to prevent strikes and lock-outs when a dispute was under investigation was deleted, but the opposition was maintained. All that was wanted, it was declared, was the enactment of certain provisions of the English Trades' Disputes Act, relating to the legalizing of picketing and doings of trades' organizations during labor troubles. These provisions are attached to the act in a schedule. It is, however, left optional with the council to put them in force as circumstances arise. It is the hope of the premier that the investigation of conditions, which embraces cost of living and the making of unfair profits will have effect in preventing disputes reaching the drastic stage of strike or lock-out. Reports by the council will be made public monthly. That body will be composed of two representatives of capital, two of labor, with a neutral chairman selected by the government. It will be a permanent body, and it is in this permanency the friends of the legislation see most hope for the success of the operations of the council. The council will also have power to investigate complaints and to bring the offenders before the courts.

Electric Power Transmission

In the very last days of the session was passed a bill which must have a widening influence for improvement of living conditions in the urban centres of the province, that is the act to provide for the Transmission of Electrical Power, brought in by Hon. Geo. A. Grierson, minister of public works. The legislation is immediately concerned with the plans that have been discussed in Portage la Prairie for years, for the linking up of that municipality with Winnipeg, and, as provision has been made for borrowing \$350,000 for this purpose, it looks as if the proposition is on the way to a fair start. But in respect to this and all other proposals the minister must be not only satisfied of their feasibility, he must have evidence that construction will proceed along economic lines and that there is fair prospect of the commercial success of the enterprise. In conducting his investigation the minister will have the assistance of a board with engineering experts. After a scheme has been approved a bylaw must be submitted to the people. If they assent the next procedure is the issuing of debentures to carry the cost of the scheme. The act empowers the minister to make contracts with corporations or companies for the supply of electrical energy. It is the view of the minister that the legislation will give impetus to the lignite coal industry of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Municipalities in the southern part of the province, as well as the north-western section, being remote from water-power, it is his conclusion, must have their electrical plants steam-driven. Hence the opening for the use of lignite.

The session of 1919 will be remembered for a marked step in advance in the treatment of mentally diseased persons. This legislation, brought forward by Hon. Dr. Thornton, minister of education, establishes in the Winnipeg General Hospital a psychopathic ward, where sufferers will undergo examination prior to committal to an institution for treatment. This will eliminate awaiting an order by a magistrate and will prevent the sufferer being kept in a police cell. Dr. Mathers, who will have charge of the ward, will also act as adviser to the department in relation to the problems of the insane and the mentally defective.

Corporations' Taxation Act

The principal taxation proposals of the session arise in the amendments to the Corporations' Taxation Act. These

double the annual contributions from the banks—in future it will be \$98,000 instead of \$49,000; advance the rate on trust companies from one-and-a-half to two per cent. on the gross earnings; and fix the rate on fire insurance and on life insurance companies at two per cent. on the gross premium income. The Patriotic tax has been reduced to half a mill on the dollar, but the direct tax has been raised from one to one-and-a-half mills. In laying the public accounts upon the table of the House, Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, announced a revenue surplus of \$322,867. The estimates provided for an expenditure of \$3,377,000, an increase of \$806,000 compared with the amount asked in the previous fiscal year. The increase is principally absorbed by education and the telephone system. During the session it was announced that the automatic system would be installed in the exchanges in the business section of Winnipeg. Later on the system will be extended throughout the province.

Quite a lot of taxation was placed on the statute book concerning the well-being of the returned and returning soldiers. A Land Settlement Board has been created to make a survey of the land of the province in preparation for the Dominion scheme. The board is given power of purchase and expropriation. Provision has also been made making it mandatory upon municipalities to exempt soldiers' property from taxation up to \$50, while resolutions were adopted on the motion of Capt. A. W. Myles, Cypress; and Lieut.-Col. Geo. Clingan, Virden, respectively, calling upon the federal government to give aid to parents who have lost sons who were their only support, and to make loans to returned men with a view to starting them in trades and occupations on their re-entry into civil life.

It was on the motion of Capt. Myles the tariff resolution was passed, and the House unanimously called for an immediate and substantial reduction of the customs duties, a cutting of the duty imposed on goods imported from Great Britain in two, the acceptance of the reciprocity agreement of 1911, and the placing on the free list of foodstuffs and agricultural implements.

Opposition to the Daylight Saving scheme was declared practically unanimously on the motion of Col. Clingan, and a strong resolution urging the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway this year, was adopted on the motion of Premier Norris, seconded by Albert Prefontaine, leader of the Conservative opposition.

During the influenza epidemic the necessity for hospital provision in the rural parts of the province was forced upon public attention as never before, and legislation for which G. J. H. Malcolm, Birtle, was sponsor, enables municipalities or parts of municipalities to unite to erect a union hospital or to purchase a building suitable for the purpose.

The City of Winnipeg was not only before the legislature with charter amendments, but was the object of attack by the rural municipalities constituting with the city the Greater Winnipeg Water District. The income tax proposal of the city was laid over with a suggestion that the city get into conference with those opposing the scheme. The water district questions, which involve the expenditure of constructing branch lines from the reservoir in Winnipeg to the other municipalities, and the exclusion of parts of the rural municipalities, claimed to be farm lands, from the district, have been referred to a commission to be selected by the parties interested before June 1. In the event of them not acting or disagreeing the commission is to be appointed by the provincial government.

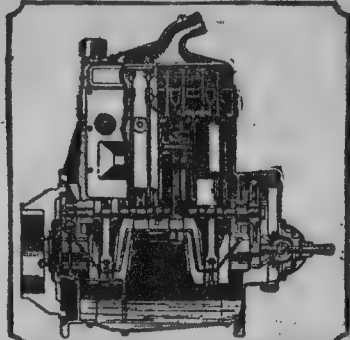
Prevention of Trading in Margins or Futures, whether of wheat, grain or foodstuffs, was the purpose of a bill introduced by W. B. Wood, Beautiful Plains. Held to be ultra vires it was withdrawn, but Mr. Wood declared that legislation to prevent this form of gambling would have to be enacted as it was demanded by the farmers of the Dominion.

It is anticipated this will be the last occasion the legislature will meet in the present building, where it has sat for 35 years. If everything goes as expected the new building will be finished before the next session, which will be the last of the present parliament, is called.

No Other Tractor Has So Many Good Mechanical Features=



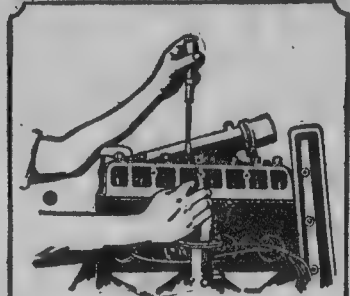
Electric lighting system throws light both ahead of tractor and down on implement.



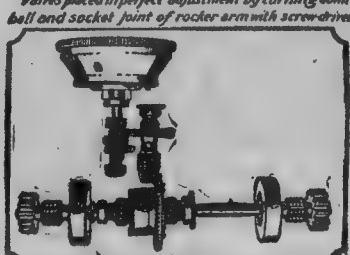
Perfected overhead-valve four-cylinder engine, with force-feed oiling system under 35 lbs. pressure.



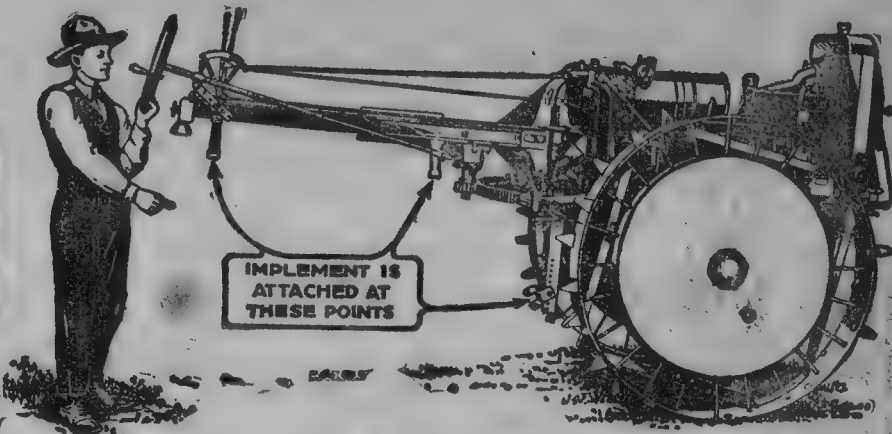
Diameter of connecting rod bearings 2 1/2 in. compared to piston diameter of 3 1/2 in. insuring long life.



Valves placed in perfect adjustment by turning down ball and socket joint of rocker arm with screwdriver.



Completely enclosed transmission with steel cut gears, Hyatt bearings, differential lock and brakes.



IMPLEMENT IS ATTACHED AT THESE POINTS

MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

It Solves The Farm Help Problem

EVERYONE who knows what a tractor should do, agrees that the Moline-Universal has three distinct advantages over all other tractors: lighter weight; greater economy and ease of operation; ability to do all farm work, including cultivating; and ONE-MAN control of both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement, where you have always sat, and where you must sit in order to do good work.

Aside from these distinct advantages which the two-wheel construction gives, the Moline-Universal Tractor, Model D, is still the best tractor on the market. In every detail it has been refined and, perfected to the utmost limit of modern engineering knowledge.

Self Starter—Electric Lights

The Moline-Universal is the only tractor regularly equipped with a complete electrical starting, lighting, governing and ignition system. The starter saves many hours of productive work, besides eliminating back-breaking labor. Electric lights enable the tractor to be worked at night during rush seasons.

An electrical governor perfectly controls the engine speed. By simply turning a dial, within easy reach of the operator, engine maintains any speed from 1/2 to 3 1/2 m. p. h., and automatically handles all changes in load.

Perfected Four-Cylinder Engine

The perfected four-cylinder engine is the latest development in overhead-valve construction. With a bore of only 3 1/2 inches a 2 1/2-inch crankshaft is used. The strength and thickness of the crankshaft eliminates all vibration. Oil is forced through hollow crankshaft to all the main and connecting rod bearings under a pressure of 35 pounds to the square inch. The bearings float on a film of oil, so their surfaces never touch.

Double valve springs give unusually quick action with soft seating. Rocket arms are swiveled on ball and socket joints that may be turned down with a screw driver, placing the valve mechanism in perfect adjustment at all times. This engine develops unusual power and is very economical in operation.

Steel Cut and Hardened Gears

The transmission is completely enclosed, with drop forged, hardened, and cut steel gears running in oil that reduce power loss to a minimum. All gears are mounted on heavy duty Hyatt roller bearings, with high grade ball bearings fitted with adjustable collars to take up end thrust. Fifteen Hyatt roller and five ball bearings are used in the Moline tractor. Seven splined shafts are used in locking gears to shafts. This is the strongest construction known, and has the additional advantage that it makes the transmission easy to take apart.

For pulling in soft ground, the two drive wheels can be made to revolve as one by means of a differential lock, doubling their pulling power.

Complete Enclosure of All Parts

The final drive is completely enclosed in dust tight shields, the edges of which are sealed by heavy grease used to lubricate the gears. Every part of the Moline-Universal tractor is protected against friction and wear.

All working parts are accessible. All the weight is so well balanced on two wheels that the rear end of the tractor can be supported with one hand.

The Moline-Universal Model D will give you longer and better service at less expense than any other tractor. It is built for positive reliability.

Our catalog describes the Moline-Universal in detail. Send for it. Address Department G.G.

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Manufactured by Moline Plow Company, Moline, Ill.

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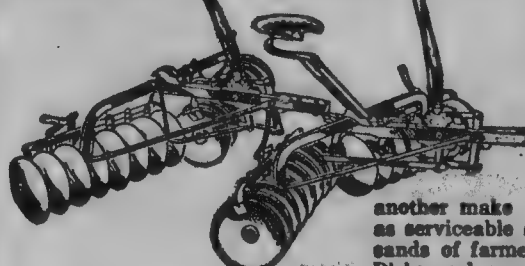
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another make of Disk Harrow nearly as serviceable as the Bissell. Thousands of farmers have tested Bissell

Disks and proved them to have the "knack" for doing the best work. They are simple in design, durable and built for business. Write Dept. 'O' for Booklet. Man't'd exclusively by—

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Ltd., Elora, Ontario

Since the fire, we have more than doubled our factory capacity, and will hereafter endeavor to furnish Bissell Disk Harrows to our many customers, far and near, who prefer Bissell Disks to any other style. Sold by all John Deere Co. Dealers in Western Canada.

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PALMER'S Summer Packs


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They fit perfectly and have a very snappy appearance.

The moccasin construction increases the wearing qualities of the shoe. They are made from Oil Tanned Skowhegan Waterproof leather, with sole and heel, and solid leather insoles. In six and nine inch heights. Welt or Nailed Sole, also Draw String.

Get a pair from your dealer. Be sure they are stamped "Moose Head Brand," or write us direct for catalogue and price list.

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Certainly. Nothing can hide from the brilliant, searching rays of a Reliable Flashlight. Rain or wind can't extinguish it—nothing to explode or set fires. Gives long intermittent service.

A complete line of Reliable Tubular Flashlights, made of metal, in red, brown, blue and green. Also Searchlights and all standard types and sizes of metal and fibre Flashlights.

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DOMINION BATTERY COMPANY LIMITED, Toronto, Canada

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Canadian Products "Lively and Lasting"



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LANDS FOR SALE
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL **Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg**

"Taxed to Death"

*Something That Is With a Returned Soldier on His Homestead
From Dawn Till Night Every Day*

It seems to be generally agreed, that the returned soldier shall be a farmer, and we will, therefore, assume that Private Smith, having done his duty overseas, as becomes a good soldier, has been honorably discharged and has made a start on a homestead "somewhere in Saskatchewan," and is getting things into shape to make his fortune out of 70-cent wheat. We will also assume that, in accordance with present-day rumor, the government has remitted the seven-and-a-half per cent. war duty, and that the customs schedule stands at the pre-war rates.

Having retired to sleep at an early hour the night before and slept the sleep that comes with a clear conscience, ex-private Smith is awakened the next morning by an alarm clock, taxed 30 per cent.

He Begins The Day

He raises his head from a pillow, taxed 30 per cent., and proceeds to get from under blankets, taxed 35 per cent., and off a bed, taxed 30 per cent., and mattress, taxed 30 per cent. He steps upon a carpet or linoleum, taxed 35 per cent., which is lying upon a floor, the lumber of which is taxed 25 per cent. He divests himself of his sleeping wear, taxed 35 per cent., and proceeds to put on underwear, taxed 35 per cent., socks, taxed 35 per cent., and other clothing taxed the same. He pulls on a pair of boots, taxed 30 per cent., and laces them up with laces, taxed 30 per cent. He next proceeds to wash himself in a basin, taxed 35 per cent., with soap, taxed 35 per cent., drying himself upon a towel, taxed 25 per cent., and completing a toilet with a comb, taxed 35 per cent., and a brush, taxed 27½ per cent. He cleans his teeth with a paste or powder, taxed 35 per cent., and a brush taxed the same.

He Gets Himself Breakfast

He next pulls on a hat, taxed 35 per cent., and going outside takes up an axe, taxed 22½ per cent., to cut wood. He throws the wood into a stove, taxed 25 per cent., applies a match, taxed 25 per cent., and adds coal, taxed 53 cents a ton. He takes a pail, taxed 30 per cent., and fills it with water at a pump, taxed 30 per cent., returning and filling a kettle, also taxed 30 per cent. He places upon a table, taxed 30 per cent., covered with a cloth, taxed 35 per cent., table-ware, taxed 30 per cent., and cutlery taxed the same. He opens a can of meat, taxed 27½ per cent., and a can of milk, taxed 3½ cents per pound, including the can in the weight, and a can of fruit, taxed 2½ cents per pound, and to give piquancy to the meat he adds a bottle of sauce, taxed 35 per cent. The water boiling, he makes himself a cup of cocoa, taxed 20 per cent., and sweetens it with sugar, taxed \$1.08 per cwt. His bread is made with flour, taxed 60 cents a barrel, and if he has porridge, it is made of oatmeal, taxed 60 cents per cwt.

He Makes a Trip to Town

Breakfast over, he fills his pipe, taxed 55 per cent., out of a pouch taxed the same, with tobacco taxed 55 cents per pound, and sets to work to wash the dishes in a basin, taxed 35 per cent.,

after which he sweeps the floor with a broom, taxed 20 per cent., and carries out the debris on a shovel, taxed 22½ per cent. His house put in order, ex-private Smith remembers that his application to the Soldier Settlement Board for an advance has been accepted, so he decides to take a trip to town and see about the implements that he needs to properly work his place. He goes to his hastily-improvised barn and, having put the harness, taxed 30 per cent., upon his one horse, he hitches it to a buggy, taxed 35 per cent., and hies toward town. On interviewing an implement dealer, he learns that the wagon he needs is taxed 25 per cent., the plow 20 per cent., the harrows 20 per cent., the seeder 20 per cent., the binder 17½ per cent., the mower 17½ per cent., the hay rake 20 per cent., the fanning mill 25 per cent., the disc 25 per cent., but that he can get a cream separator untaxed.

His Evening At Home

Bearing up manfully under the shock, he arranges for implements as far as his resources will permit, and returns home in a thoughtful mood, his mind alternately dwelling upon the taxes he is called upon to pay, and comparatively recent sundry events connected with Ypres, Festubert, the Somme, and other places "somewhere in France." Arriving home, he prepares a meal with the same taxed utensils, and consisting of more taxed goods; after which he proceeds to mend a rent in his taxed overalls, using a needle, taxed 30 per cent., and thread, taxed 25 per cent. Darkness coming on, he lights a lamp, taxed 32½ per cent., burning oil, taxed about 10 per cent., and draws the window blinds, taxed 35 per cent. He decides to write a letter to "somebody" who is always looking for one, so he hunts up the paper, taxed 25 per cent., and the ink, taxed 25 per cent., and sets to work with a pen, taxed 27½ per cent., on a writing desk, taxed 35 per cent.

The Close of the Day

His theme is not taxation, and we have nothing to do with it, but he finishes the letter, lays aside his taxed pen and his taxed pipe, divests himself of his taxed clothes and gets once more into his taxed bed, there to dream of the coming time when the "somebody" to whom he has just written will come and share his taxed home and add to the taxed clothes he must buy and the subsequent years which will see more mouths to fill with taxed food, and more bodies to cover with taxed clothes, and then the end of it all, when he will lie in a coffin, taxed 25 per cent., under a tombstone, taxed 35 per cent., and perhaps inscribed with the suitable epitaph, "Taxed to Death."

A Few Pertinent Questions

Now, in all seriousness, is this the way in which we are going to pay for this war? Is this to be the fate of the men who plowed their way through a veritable hell that they and theirs might live to develop and enjoy the fruits of free ideals? Is such burden of taxation the ideal of the democracy for which they fought? I think not; and there are ample indications that the intolerable burden will not be borne much longer.—By J. T. Hull, in Turner's Weekly, Saskatoon.



Representatives of United Farmers in Ontario Legislature.
J. W. Widdifield, M.P.P. for North Ontario (on left), and Beniah Bowman, M.P.P. for Manitoulin, the first representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario in the Provincial Legislature.

The Deeper Life

Two Poems and Two Kinds of Religion

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

I.

SONG OF THE MYSTIC By Father Ryan

I walk down the Valley of Silence—
Down the dim, voiceless valley—alone!
And I hear not the fall of a footstep
Around me, save God's and my own;
And the hush of my heart is as holy
As hovers where angels have flown!

Long ago was I weary of voices
Whose music my heart could not win;
Long ago was I weary of noises
That fretted my soul with their din;
Long ago was I weary of places
Where I met not but the human—and
sin.

I walked in the world with the worldly;
I craved what the world never gave;
And I said: "In the world each Ideal,
That shines like a star on life's wave,
Is wrecked on the shores of the Real,
And sleeps like a dream in a grave."

And still did I pine for the Perfect,
And still found the False with the
True;
I sought 'mid the Human for Heaven,
But caught a mere glimpse of its Blue;
And I wept when the clouds of the
Mortal
Veiled even that glimpse from my
view.

And I toiled on, heart-tired of the
Human,
And I moaned 'mid the mazes of men;
Till I knelt, long ago, at an altar,
And I heard a voice call me:—since
then
I walk down the Valley of Silence
That lies far beyond mortal ken.

Do you ask what I found in the Valley?
'Tis my Trysting Place with the
Divine.
And I fell at the feet of the Holy,
And above me a voice said: "Be
mine."
And there arose from the depths of my
spirit
An echo—"My heart shall be thine."

Do you ask how I live in the Valley?
I weep—and I dream—and I pray.
But my tears are as sweet as the dew-
drops
That fall on the roses in May;
And my prayer, like a perfume from
Censers,
Ascendeth to God night and day.

In the hush of the Valley of Silence
I dream all the songs that I sing;
And the music floats down the dim
Valley,
Till each finds a word for a wing,
That to hearts, like the Dove of the
Deluge,
A message of Peace they may bring.

But far on the deep there are billows
That never shall break on the beach;
And I have heard songs in the Silence
That never shall float into speech,
And I have had dreams in the Valley
Too lofty for language to reach.

And I have seen Thoughts in the
Valley—
Ah! me, how my spirit stirred!
And they wear holy veils on their faces,
Their footsteps can scarcely be heard;
They pass through the Valley like
Virgins,
Too pure for the touch of a word!

Do you ask me the place of the Valley,
Ye hearts that are harrowed by Care?
It lieth afar between mountains,
And God and His angels are there;
And one is the dark mount of Sorrow,
And one the bright mountain of
Prayer!

Father Ryan was a Roman Catholic
priest of the South, who served as chap-
lain in the Confederate army. His poem
is the loveliest expression that I know
of that mystical type of religion which
seeks God in solitude and silence.

That there is a mystical element in
Christianity cannot be denied. The
Fourth Gospel is deeply tinged with it.
St. Paul was not only a great preacher,
a great organizer, a great theologian,
but he was a great mystic. Some of our
most loved hymns are deeply mystical,
like "Jesus, Lover of my soul," and
"Abide with me." Mysticism, indeed,
is not peculiar to Christianity. There
is a Mohammedan mysticism and there
was a form of mysticism widely preva-
lent in the Roman Empire, in the third
and fourth centuries, known as Neo-
Platonism, a mixture of philosophy and
religion, which deeply influenced Chris-
tianity. All forms of mysticism agree
in seeking immediate contact with
God.

Confining ourselves to Christian mys-
ticism, perhaps nothing could be more
illuminating in regard to it than a sen-
tence from The Spiritual Guide of Dr.
Michael de Molinos, a great mystical
teacher of the 17th century, who had
for a time an extraordinary influence
in Spain and Italy, was accused of
heresy, and was finally confined in a
Dominican monastery at Rome till his
death. "The bottom of our soul," says
Molinos, "you well know is the place
of our happiness. There the Lord shows
us wonders." The mystic seeks God,
not in dim, shadowy forest or lonely
mountain peak, or in summer fields at
even, nor in the affections of the home,
the comradeships and tasks of citizen-
ship. He seeks God in the depths of
his own soul.

And he finds God there unquestio-
nably. It is a wonderful experience to
be stripped of everything but God.
There is a rapture in it.

A friend of mine once crossed the
Atlantic in a sailing vessel, in the
stormiest October living men recalled.
For weeks they were battered. Their
vessel sprang a leak. Night and day
they worked at the pumps. For two or
three weeks they all but abandoned hope.
Yet, he has told me, during these weeks
a little helpless company, on a tiny
craft, at the mercy of the wild sea,
he was not anxious or depressed. The
sense of being absolutely cut off from
everything else and shut up to God
gave him a wonderful feeling of exulta-
tion and joy. When the white cliffs of
England at last came in sight and they
knew they were saved, it was like a
coming down from the Mount of Trans-
figuration.

Father Ryan is telling of a very real
and very wonderful experience, an ex-
perience that can only be characterized
by that word which so easily becomes
a cant word—blessed. Let no one be
afraid of the passing of money, health,
friends even, for back of all, unfailing
and sure, is God.

But does this haunting poem tell the
whole truth about the saintly life? I
think not. There is more in Christian-
ity than in mysticism. In this "Song
of the Mystic" there is a turning away
from men and women, almost a con-
tempt for them, that is not like Jesus.

It is true, deeply true, that the human
at its best cannot content any of us.
No man ever finds the ideal in any
woman; no woman in any man. In all
the dearest and most satisfying friend-
ships and affections of life, something
will, sooner or later, always be want-
ing. No life can find completeness ex-
cept as God rounds it out and fills up
what is lacking. But God is not to be
found apart from life, as mysticism has
sometimes taught, but in life. We come
to the divine only through the human.
"He that loveth not his brother whom
he hath seen, how can he love God
whom he hath not seen?"

To turn away from men is not to
find God, but to find egotism and empti-
ness. Fellowship with God is not or-
dinarily a substitute for human fellow-
ship, but the completion and perfecting
of it. The most Christian element in
Father Ryan's poem is the thought
that the secret of peace that he finds
he may share with others.

The other aspect of the Christian life,
the human and work-a-day, will be
given next week, in less seraphic notes,
by Rudyard Kipling.

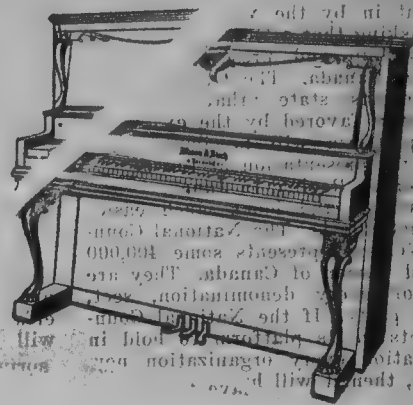
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The Countrywoman

Another National Platform

MRS. A. M. Murray, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, at the recent executive meeting of the National Council of Women, in Ottawa, introduced a resolution, sent in by the women of Nova Scotia, asking that a woman's platform be drawn up and presented to the women of Canada. The Ottawa newspaper reports state that this was unanimously favored by the executive, and a platform will be immediately planned for presentation at the annual convention in Regina, in June.

This sounds and looks much easier than it actually is. The National Council of Women represents some 400,000 organized women of Canada. They are women of every denomination, sect, race and party. If the National Council expects in its platform to hold in its affiliation every organization now affiliated, then it will have to be careful to bar debatable and contentious issues from its platform and avoid pronouncement thereon. For example, the National Council, in that case, cannot make a pronouncement as favoring high protection and expect to maintain in affiliation the farm women's and other free trade organizations. It cannot make a pronouncement in favor of nationalization of railways, for example, and expect to maintain in affiliation those organizations which advocate private ownership.

But what is a platform if not a pronouncement for or against one or more issues which are more or less contentious? Would a platform be of any use if it contained only such planks as everyone is agreed upon? Would the National Council be strengthened in influence if it adopted such a platform as would be favorable to every woman in affiliation? It must be agreed, then, that if the National Council is to have a platform worth while, it must be a definite pronouncement on the questions that are engaging the public mind at this time. Then it behooves the farm women, through their Interprovincial Council or their provincial executives, to make such presentation to the National Council's executive or committee

which has this proposed platform under consideration; that they will endorse and include the Farmers' Platform in their platform, and will exclude from their platform any clauses which might be in contravention of the Farmers' Platform. If the National Council fails to agree to this, then the Women's Sections of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farm Women of Alberta cannot afford to give their affiliated strength to the National Council and must withdraw therefrom.

A New U.F.A. Manual

Mrs. Walter Farby, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, and Mr. H. Higginbotham, are the authors of a book which is now in the publisher's hands. It is expected that the book will be ready for distribution this spring. It is for the use of both U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members, and from the index appears to be just such a book as the organizations need. The following index will give some idea of the very wide range of useful information which the book gives: Preface; How to Organize; Signing the Roll; Election of Officers; Incorporated Locals; Conduct of Meetings; Sample Programs of Meetings; Rules of Order; Duties of Officers; The Local at Work; Plan of Work—Moral, Intellectual, Financial; Service for the Community; Making a Success of Your Local; Don't's for Secretaries; Hints for Canvassers; What the U.F.A. has done; What the U.F.A. Aims to do; What some Locals have done; History of the U.F.A.; United Farm Women of Alberta; Why U.F.A. Locals should encourage the Formation of U.F.W.A. Locals; The Canadian Council of Agriculture; Joint Committee of Agriculture and Commerce; "As Others See Us"; Suggestive Outline of Winter Program; Alternative Programs; Subjects for Debate; Where to Get Debating Material; Additional Subjects for Discussion; Travelling Libraries; Pathoscope Films; Where to Write for Information; Lists of Useful Books.

Prohibition Continues

Mrs. George Brodie, of Newmarket,

Ontario, president of the United Farm Women of that province, was the representative of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women on the recent delegation which waited upon the Federal government, asking for the continuance of prohibition. Mrs. Brodie has sent The Guide a brief report of that meeting. At six o'clock in the evening, after a full day of discussing and drawing up the memorandum, the delegation waited upon the government. They were promised the careful consideration of the government.

The following is the memorial presented:—

"(1) That the provisions of the order-in-council legislation, prohibiting importation, manufacture and shipment into prohibited areas of intoxicating liquors for beverage uses should be continued in effect.

"(2) That this legislation should not be discontinued without a vote of the electors of Canada being taken on the question of its continuance or discontinuance.

"(3) That in case a referendum is decided upon by the government, it should not be taken until the Canadian soldiers, now overseas, have been returned to civil life in Canada.

"(4) That the date at which such vote is to be taken should be announced at least six months prior to the day of voting.

"(5) That in case a vote of the citizens of Canada is to be taken, provisions should be made for recording the votes of the women citizens of Canada on the same basis as those of the men citizens.

"(6) That manufacture of intoxicating liquor for export purposes should not be permitted.

"(7) The continuance of the definition of 'intoxicating liquor' in the Dominion legislation as 'any liquor or beverage which contains more than two and one-half per cent. of proof spirits.'

Moving Picture Censorship

The National Council for years has been passing resolutions dealing with motion pictures, either urging stricter censorship or asking that women be

on the boards of censors. At the recent executive meeting the "old stand-by" came in for some more discussion, and this time a resolution was passed, asking for both a stricter censorship and women on boards of censorship.

The most strictly-censored pictures would not all be good for children to see. While in most provinces there is certainly room for improvement in censorship, women must not run away with the idea that the fault can be all attributed to the censors. When a censor goes through a film he has in mind the fact that persons of every age will look at the picture. Naturally what is good for grown-ups may not always be good for children. And, as is to be expected, grown-ups do not always wish to see only those things which are good for children to see. Censorship, then, does not get over the difficulty. Some of the provinces have women on the board of censors, and we have never heard that there is a noticeable difference in the pictures that go through their hands to those that go through the hands of men censors.

In Saskatoon a fairly thorough investigation of this question was made by a committee of women. They found that pictures were actually having a derogatory effect on children, in this point particularly, that children were losing a respect for those relationships which older people hold sacred.

After long attendance at moving picture theatres, many interviews with moving picture managers, an arduous investigation through the school children and much correspondence with moving picture censors, the committee prepared its report. The committee recognized that pictures cannot always be suitable for children and grown people, and their recommendation was that one day, preferably Saturday, each week be given over to children, and that suitable pictures for children be shown that day. They further recommended that on all other days of the week, except on special circumstances, children be not allowed to patronize the movies. There are many difficulties in the way, and it will be many years before they can be overcome.



The Executive and Board of Directors of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Standing, from left to right: Mrs. J. Clarke, Storhacks; Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon; Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, Dilke; Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; Mrs. W. D. Robertson, Harris. Middle row, from left to right: Mrs. E. P. Taylor, Dinmore; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; Mrs. J. Mitchell, Neidpath; Mrs. W. H. S. Gange, Red Deer Hill; Mrs. J. L. Rooke, Togo; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris; Mrs. E. E. Ford, Horizon. Lower row, from left to right: Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. W. Penny, Balcarres; Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantalion, president; Mrs. A. E. Bowen, Wapella; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse.

Farm Women's Clubs

Notice! U.F.A. Women

WILL those who are desirous of getting information regarding organization of a Women's local, copies of constitutions, etc., write direct to Miss Archibald, secretary, U.F.W.A., Lougheed Building, Calgary? So many write to the President, which causes considerable delay as she is often away from home, and as all literature re organization work, is kept at Central office, it would insure quicker dispatch if the application went there direct instead of through the President.

Carstairs' Year's Work

During the summer months we were all so busy working both in the house and helping with the work outside, that we were not able to put on the programs we had intended. We all tried to do the best we could, under the circumstances.

In the early summer we had a dance, the proceeds of which amounted to \$36.15, was turned over to the U.F.W.A. Hut Fund. In July one of our women gave a lawn social and dance, the amount realized being \$56, which went to help keep up the expenses on the rest room. In August we had our annual U.F.W.A. picnic. This is one of the events of the year, and everybody looks forward to the big picnic. There were prizes given for different sports. There was free dinner for everyone that came. They served five o'clock tea and charged 25 cents for this. There were booths for selling ice cream, lemonade, pop-corn balls, candy and pea-nuts, and a bazaar booth where home-made articles were sold. A fish pond for the children was one of the drawing cards of the day. Last, but not least, was an auction sale. This was a great success, as everything was donated. \$301.03 was realized from the picnic. This also was turned over to the U.F.W.A. Hut Fund. During the summer, every Saturday afternoon that it was possible, the U.F.W.A. served ice cream and cake at the rest room. This money was used in filling the Christmas boxes for the soldiers overseas. The York and Boston Sewing Circle gave us \$10 towards these Christmas boxes.

We had a quilt donated, the proceeds for which was given to the Red Cross. The amount was \$25. We only missed two regular meetings during the year, the January and November meetings. We sent ten boxes of home-cooking and farm produce to the Soldiers' Convalescent Home, besides extra boxes at Easter and Christmas time. We also sewed 52 dozen articles, and knitted eight pairs of socks, also 60 wash-cloths. The latter was mostly done by the little girls. This was all we were able to do for the Red Cross under the U.F.W.A., but there are quite a number of sewing circles among the farm women that did Red Cross sewing.

During the year our membership increased from 41 to 62 members. Of these 42 were paid up by the end of the year. The "flu" was so bad the last part of the year our members did not get out and pay up as they would have otherwise. However, we are looking forward to doing big things next year. The war is over now, and it is up to us all to help keep things running smooth. It will take time and patience also lots of hard work and deep thinking to get things running smooth.

The spring will soon be here again and as women are entering into politics deeper than they ever have before, we have a "full-sized woman's" job of house-cleaning ahead of us. We all know how men can mess things up at home, and no wonder they get things messed up so badly in politics, so let us make ready and be sure we can do a respectable job, when we try to clean up this political mess. Let every woman of us study up the problems of the day, be able to think and act for ourselves intelligently. How careful we must be when we enter this big political game, to pick men and women to represent our cause for their sterling value, not because they are popular. We want men and women that can resist all bribes and flattery. Men and women will fall for flattery when you couldn't possibly bribe them. Fortunately, these are not in the majority in

either case.—Mrs. A. M. Lucas, secretary-treasurer, U.F.W.A., Carstairs local No. 48.

Meet in First Hall

On February 25, a Women's Section of the Manson Grain Growers' Association was organized by Mrs. Gee. Notwithstanding the very cold day, 11 women and 18 men were present in the first grain growers' hall built in Manitoba, ten years ago. It was a lovely hall, with a good stage, beautiful scenery, piano, dishes of all kinds for serving lunches, and a place for keeping them, a ticket office, plenty of chairs and two tables. Really, it is a credit to the Grain Growers' Association of our country. The local holds debates every two weeks and dances and concerts quite often. They did over \$10,000 worth of co-operative buying last year. The women raised \$1,300 for patriotic work through the I.O.D.E., which has now disbanded, and the women have formed themselves into a Women's Section. The officers are: President, Mrs. Allan McDougall; vice-president, Miss Jean McDonald; secretary, Mrs. Alf. George; and directors representing each part of the district. We are sure these energetic workers will do good work.—Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Brandon District Director.

New Manitoba Section

On Friday, February 21, the Primrose Grain Growers' Association resumed its regular work after a period of inactivity on account of sickness in the district. Mrs. Howell was present and organized the women into a Women's Section. They commenced work with a membership of seven, but expect to soon increase this number. The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. B. Johnston; vice-president, Mrs. J. Henderson; secretary, Miss Olive Duncan; directors: Mrs. H. Duncan, Mrs. D. McCallum, Mrs. C. Hicks. I am sure these women will have a good section as they have been interested in club work for some time.—Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain, Souris District Director.

Splendid School Work

The second monthly meeting of the Women's Section of Chater, was held on Thursday, February 20, with the

attendance of 14 members. One new member was enrolled. After the minutes were read and adopted and all correspondence discussed, a splendid paper on Rural Schools, was given by Mrs. Brooks, with the result that we are having four schools unite and get up a program, the proceeds of which are to be divided between the four schools to get games for the summer. We thought this was one thing that was very necessary for the children. The program is made up as follows: Chater and Orange Hall to give a debate; Clinton to give the readings; and Laurence to give the drills and dialogues. The teachers of the four schools are convenors of the program. In April we have decided to have a millinery class.—Mrs. O. S. Vance, secretary.

Splendid Debates

On February 12, a debate was held at Chater under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association. The contending parties were Chater and Forrest, and the subject debated: Resolved, that the Manitoba Agricultural College is of more benefit to the people of Manitoba than the Grain Growers' Association. The debating teams were Messrs. Crawford, Abbey and Powrie, of Chater, for the affirmative and Messrs. McKenzie, Cole and Allan, for the negative. Many brilliant points were made, and some surprising arguments advanced so that the judges were much puzzled to arrive at a decision, but finally decided in favor of the affirmative. At the conclusion lunch was served and a social time enjoyed.

The debating teams met at Forrest for the next debate on the 24th, the subject chosen was: Resolved that this was not an opportune time for farmers to enter politics; and the affirmative again won.—Mrs. Vance, secretary, W.S.G.G.A.

Kelwood Women Organize

The Kelwood Grain Growers' Association had a very successful meeting on Wednesday evening, March 12. There was a large attendance. The program consisted of excellent numbers of violin and piano selections, recitations and songs. A very stirring address was given by B. Richardson, of Beaver.

We Discuss a Program

By Irene Parlbay



Mrs. Irene Parlbay

At our organization meeting we formed various committees, among them a program committee, on which will depend to a large degree, whether our meetings throughout the year are going to be interesting enough to hold our members and bring in others. We decided also when we organized to hold two meetings a month, as being more likely to keep up the interest. The program committee met a few days after the organization meeting. They decided in the first place to have programs printed, giving date and subject for each meeting throughout the year. They decided to have programs which could not be lost or mislaid, but being printed on fairly large cards, with cord attached, could be hung on the wall where they would constantly meet the eye.

They next discussed all the difficulties met with in arranging a program: busy women with many little ones to attend to, and no spare time to prepare papers; perhaps a scarcity of local talent; an insufficient treasury. For assets they found they had one member who could sing, another who could play, one or two good readers, one who could act well, one woman who was a famous canner, another skilled in home-cured meat, one who could utilize every part of a pig but its squeal, another who was a great gardener. With this material they set to work to arrange their program, bringing in each woman's special ability at some meeting. They decided to develop as much as possible every bit of local ability, realizing that that was one of the chief functions of their local. They agreed that every member should be asked to clip any interesting editorials or articles she might read and turn it in to the program committee, so that the best of these might be picked out for the busy mothers who had no time to prepare a paper to read at some of the meetings, thereby enabling them to take a part.

They decided that at least two good entertainments a year should be arranged for, one concert and dramatic entertainment in the winter for the purpose of raising funds, and a big rally in the summer to which any adjoining locals might be invited, and a good program of outside speakers prepared. It was decided to try and accomplish a definite piece of community work each year, and that the building of a community hall should be their first task. Finally the details of the program were worked out so that they would give attention to each side of life, the social, physical, intellectual, service.

The women's work was presented by Mrs. Albert McGregor, of Keyes. A Women's Section was formed at the close of the meeting with the following officers: President, Mrs. A. J. M. Poole; vice-president, Mrs. Albert McLeod; secretary, Mrs. Geo. Babcock; directors, Mrs. W. J. Gilmour, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. White, Mrs. T. B. Gilmour.

There were already 13 members belonging to the local association before the Women's Section was formed. We look forward to Kelwood as a very stirring local with a large membership.—Mrs. A. McGregor, District Director, Neepawa.

A Good Start

The first meeting of the Clunie Women's Section for the year was held in February, at the home of Mrs. Powell, when eight members and a couple of visitors, with the assistance of our men folks, managed to get there. We had an enjoyable meeting, which was augmented by members who were not able to come, ringing up on the new phone, and greeting us.

Our principal business after reading and confirming minutes, and reading correspondence, was the election of officers. The following were unanimously elected, and accepted office: President, Mrs. T. Fortune; vice-president, Mrs. L. Thompson; secretary, Mrs. Margaret Hindle; librarian, Mrs. Graham.

The following ladies offered their homes for meetings, up to, and including August: Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Hindle, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Fortune, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Rogers. The balance of the year will easily be arranged at our next meeting. Before our next meeting we are out to get new subscribers for The Guide.

Our meeting closed with the club slogan: "The Lord watch between thee and me until we meet again."—Mrs. Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie W.G.G.A., Goldburg, Sask.

A Successful Year

During the year of 1918, the Woodlawn W.G.G.A. held 11 very live and interesting meetings. In February, two of our members undertook to collect for the Motor Ambulance Fund, to which every one responded liberally, the amount contributed being \$125.25.

The April and May meetings were of a seasonable nature, such as chicken raising, etc.

The club took advantage of the Government Travelling Library, and the books have been enjoyed very much by the members. In July we had Miss E. Patrick, from the University, with us, and she gave an excellent demonstration on cooking.

Several boxes have been sent to the Red Cross from the W.G.G. workers, Mrs. C. Campbell being our secretary. The amount of work done during the year was as follows: 139 pairs of socks, 14 pairs stockings, 149 handkerchiefs, 70 personal-property bags, 129 towels, eight pillow cases, 12 day shirts, 31 suits of pyjamas, six pillows, 12 housewives, 62 wash cloths.

During the year \$255.65 was taken in, out of which \$138.75 was sent to the British Red Cross Fund. In July we held our annual picnic at the usual place, the late Mr. Stocking's grove. At the October meeting it was decided to send Xmas stockings to soldiers in hospital. At our annual meeting in December, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Stocking (acclamation); vice-president, Mrs. C. Milne; secretary, Mrs. J. L. Rousell (acclamation); assistant secretary, Mrs. Sparrow; treasurer, Mrs. McMillan.

In January, Mr. McKinney gave an interesting lecture, and on February 15, Mr. Willjames Thompson discussed the Farmers' Platform. Our work during the last three months has been practically suspended owing to influenza.—Mrs. J. L. Rousell, secretary, Woodlawn, W.G.G.A., Juniata, Sask.

New Women's Section

The officers for the year are as follows: President, Mrs. Rose; vice-presi-

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Mrs. Parlbry gave a brief outline on the reasons for organizing, and read the report and constitution drawn up by the convener of the committee on young people's work. After some discussion, nominations were called for. Mansel Smith was elected president, and Humphrey M. Parlbry, secretary-treasurer. Miss Alice Roland sang two or three songs. Tea was served, and several choruses were sung. A very pleasant afternoon was spent.—Humphrey M. Parlbry, secretary, Altz. Alta.



Young Canada Club

By Dixie
Patton

The Second Contest

THIS week we have the stories that were sent in on How The Fairies Prepared for Spring. The next contest we will have will be Good Reasons for Buying Thrift Stamps. If you were among the unsuccessful ones in the last contest, try this one.—D. P.

The Fairies Prepare for Spring

(First Prize)

It was in the month of March, and a group of fairies were gathered in the palace of their queen, Rainbird, and were listening with fixed attention to the latter, who sat in their midst on her pearly throne.

"Well, how shall we begin to prepare for spring?" she was saying.

"I think," said Dew, "that we should make the flowers grow first."

"Ah! my dear child," said Queen Rainbird, "You are too young to understand yet."

"Yes, silly child," said Flower.

"Well, my children, do not quarrel now," said the queen, "I think that first we should melt the snow, by degrees of course, then thaw the ground and cause the water to run. By that time we could send some of you to wake up the crocus, the grass, and the pussy willows, and, Oh! we must not forget the birds."

"Why, no! Oh, no!" cried the fairies in one voice, "that would never do."

"I think," said Ripple, one of the fairies, "that all that our queen has proposed is very satisfactory, who does?"

"I do! and I, and I," chorused the fairies.

"Oh, dear! how I wish the spring would come," sighed a little girl one day to her brother Dick.

"So do I," said he. But they little knew how near their wish of spring was.

The next day Queen Rainbird called Breezy to her and said: "Now Breezy you go and tell the south wind that I wish her to blow her gentlest breezes."

"Anything to please you, gentle

queen," said Breezy, bowing and floating off on his mission.

Next she called Dew and told her to take 20 of her sister fairies and let each one wave and with her wand (which the queen gave each) to melt the surrounding snow. So off they went also.

Ripple was next sent to tell the little pools lying in the ravines to join and flow along together.

Rainbow then floated off on his fairy leaf-boat (for it was a long way) to tell the birds to come for the spring was here; told the grass to grow green and to cause the little green furry crocus buds to sprout up.

And last of all, Willow was sent to waken the tiny, fur-covered pussy-willows to blossom out, for spring had come.

"Why!" said Dick, "how warm the wind is and the sun, and oh! how pretty is the running, rippling, sunny water."

"And, why see! the pussy-willows are out, and the birds are home, and oh! see the grass is almost green. It is so lovely," said Dick.

So thought the little fairies of Queen Rainbird.—Lily Girling, age 11 years, Wawanessa, Man.

The Fairies Prepare for Spring

(Second Prize)

The fairy queen sat in state, around her were her chief advisors sitting alert and ready for her commands. They knew that spring was coming soon, indeed, they had known it for some time, ever since Candlemas day, in fact.

The queen arose to make her speech, she said: "My noble subjects, you are all aware that our favorite season will soon be here, and we must begin our preparations now, if we will have them completed by the time the blue-bird tells us that our services are needed. Now we shall begin."

"Who will volunteer to paint the grass a lovely green?"

"Oh! I will," said Greenwig, so the queen gave him the paint and told him to be ready. Then she said, "Who will paint the violets purple and white, and the marigolds yellow?"

"Oh! we will," said Blue-eyes and Yellow-feet, so the queen gave them their paints. She went on signing them their different duties and at last the queen said she thought they were through but asked them if any one

could think of anything they had missed.

"Yes! oh! yes, we forgot the filling of the brook," said Trickle. "So, we did," said the queen, "Trickle you may fill the brook and see that it runs as babbles over the stones in quite the right way." The fairies then adjourned their meeting to await the coming of the Blue-bird.—Jean E. Reid age 14, Durban, Man.

A Winter Adventure

It was a beautiful day in March. All the boys and girls of the village were out tobogganing.

How excited they were! What a grand time they were having! All except two boys who stood gloomily by, grumbling to each other.

"Huh! Tom, this is only a baby's sport, taint no fun for tough kids like us," Tom's only reply was a grunt. Suddenly the other straightened. "Say, Tom, I've got the idea, let's go over to the smuggler's cave and explore it we've got the whole afternoon."

"Bob, your a wonder," cried Tom, wakening up. "But what if there be a snow-slide or somethin'?" "Oh! kid, come on, if all 'if's' would happen we would be dead long ago."

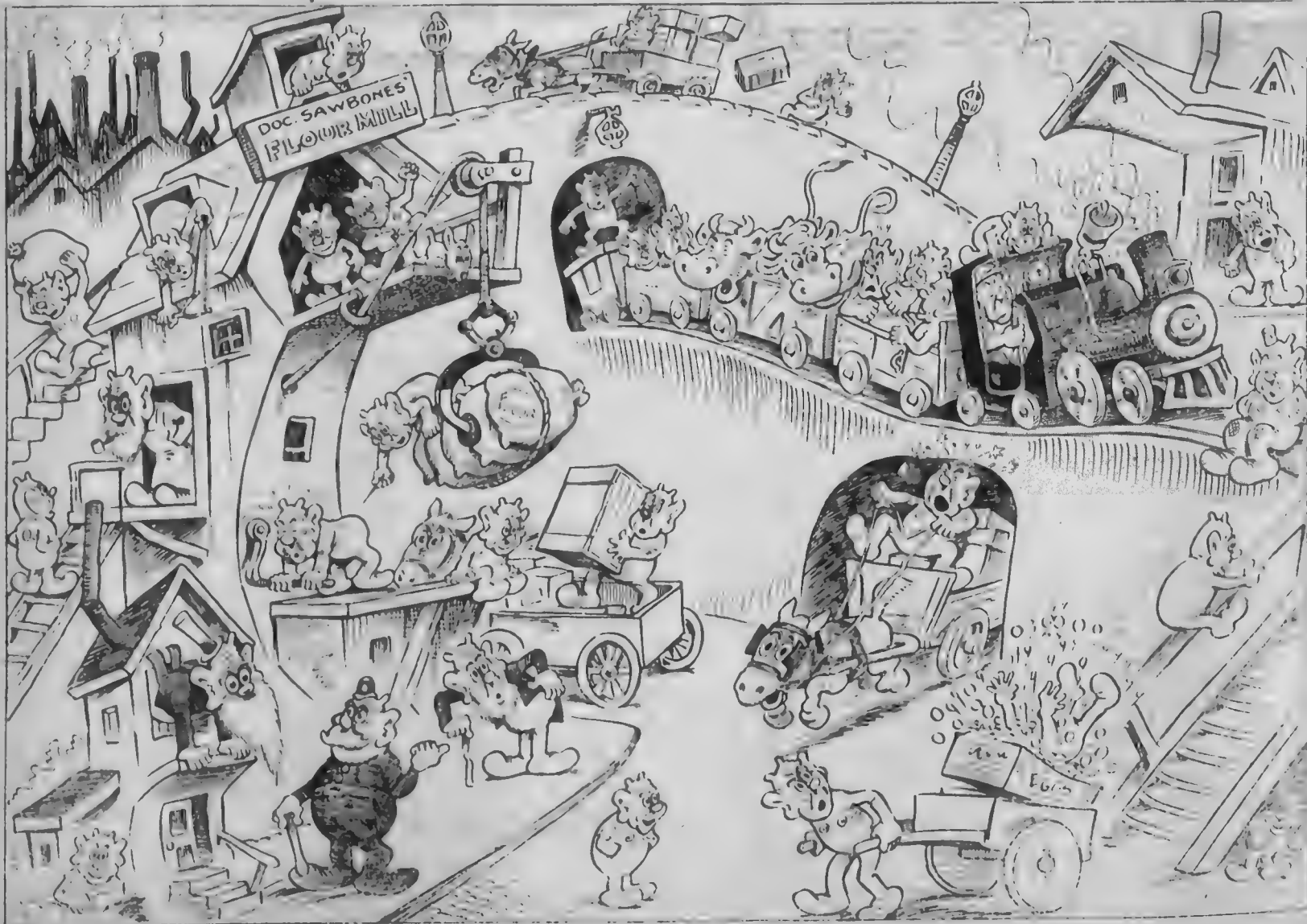
So the two started off over the snow and after a desperate struggle reached the mouth of the cave. It was black as night in the cave, and Tom's flashlight revealed it empty of human beings. Creeping cautiously in, the boys began opening the boxes for the satisfaction of their curiosity. In the midst of it all the boys heard grinding and rumbling sounds. Both dashed to the door too late; snow blocked the entrance.

After the first despair these brave boys felt a gleam of hope. A long hunt followed but the only thing that seemed serviceable was an axe.

Again they hunted, and their efforts were rewarded by finding two shovels. After two hours steady work they found a passage through, and without any thought of their plunder, ran home.—Kathleen LeHune.

THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT IN DOOVILLE

THE artist has shown the Doo Dads in their escapades so often that perhaps some of the boys and girls will be wondering whether they ever have to work for their living or not. It must be said that most of their time they are into some kind of mischief or other. Occasionally, however, they become very industrious and it is simply wonderful how much work they can do in a short time, when they take the notion. The picture this week shows them busily at work in the wholesale district of Dooville, which is the chief village in the Wonderland of Doo. Old Doc Sawbones is the Doo Dad captain of industry. See what a wonderful flour mill he has! Just now his little workmen are hoisting up a big bundle of flour sacks. It is pretty hard work for the young Doo Dad who is turning the crank. There is likely to be a big spill of flour, for one of the young rascals is trying to haggle the rope with his Jack-knife. In the distance you can see a runaway horse, which is scattering its load in every direction. A mixed train of cattle and passenger cars is just arriving from the country. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, who is having a snooze on the railway track, will be rudely awakened when the cow-catcher of the engine strikes him. Two of the little fellows where sliding the handrail and having a wonderful time until one of them fell right into a crate of eggs on a passing cart. Another Doo Dad was bringing in a load of produce from the country when his horse ran away and knocked his head against the arch of the bridge. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is calling old Doc's attention to Sleepy Sam and the teamster, telling him that he had better come out with his saw and satchel. The busy little fellows are beginning to look pretty tired after their hard day's work, and it is hardly likely that they will get into more mischief during the day.





A model last for women who prefer a long vamp with narrow or medium narrow toe. Made in all leathers 8" or 9" height, Louis or Spanish heels.

True Economy in Stylish Boots

THE model illustrated is preferred by many women who like the refinements of style, yet do not wish to sacrifice comfort or service.

It has the popular Louis heel, combined with long vamp and medium narrow toe. For those who like a somewhat more extreme style, a similar model is provided with the Spanish heel (a trifle higher and more tapering) and a slightly narrower toe. Either model is always in good taste, and you may be sure of getting style value and of practising true economy when you ask your dealer for them. These boots may be obtained in black or tan calf and kid.

More information concerning style values is contained in our booklet "How to Buy Shoes." We are glad to send a copy to any address in Canada, upon request to our Head office at Montreal.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN MONTREAL
EDMONTON

TORONTO WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER



When you buy Shoes look for—

—this Trade-mark on every sole

(41-B)

24 Years the same
"good" tea

RED ROSE
TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

126

dent, Miss E. Stewart; secretary, Mrs. H. G. Tibbetts.

On February 24, we held a box-social and dance at Moorland school, from which \$78 was realized after all expenses had been paid. In spite of cold weather, there was a large crowd, and everyone spent a very enjoyable evening. We are using the money to start a fund for a G.G.A. Hall, and Rest Room, which we hope to build in Keddleston, in the near future.

We hold our meetings on the third Saturday of each month. At present we have 20 paid-up members, which will likely be increased to 30 at our next meeting. On March 1, we intend holding a joint meeting with the men Grain Growers, who are holding their seed fair on that day, and reports will also be given by the delegates who attended the recent convention. We will serve a 15 cent lunch at this meeting.

On March 7, we expect to have a masquerade dance at the school. We are trying to make our meetings interesting by discussing various questions, and the subject for our next meeting is: How the Local School Might be Improved.—Mrs. Winnifred Tibbetts, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Keddleston, Sask.

Discusses Beef Ring

A meeting of the Reford W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. R. Luxton, and one new member enrolled. The topic was: How to Form a Beef Ring, and Its Value, and the roll-call, Why I am a Grain Grower, which brought out some very interesting answers. Also a musical item was rendered, and after the meeting Mrs. Luxton served lunch.—Mrs. N. C. Peace, secretary, Reford, W.G.G.A., Scott, Sask.

Surbiton Active

The work of the year has been very good, all of the members being most willing to do all they possibly could. Especially was this shown in the recent influenza epidemic, some of the members assisting in the nursing, while others very kindly cooked and sent food to the sick. It is with deep regret we have to report the death of one of our most active members.

During the year the members knitted for the Red Cross 175 pairs of socks, collected for the blind soldiers \$45 and the Ambulance Fund \$15. We also sent cases of butter and eggs to the soldiers at the military hospital, and four suits of pyjamas, as well as sending parcels to our boys overseas. We hope soon to have the pleasure of welcoming them back to our local.

We are looking forward, when the weather is good, to taking up our work with renewed interest.—Mrs. W. T. Hall, secretary-treasurer, Surbiton, Sask.

Aurora U.F.W.A. Busy

Aurora local U.F.W.A. held its first meeting for this year at the home of Mrs. Goad. It was agreed to raise the necessary funds to carry on local work by holding social evenings, serving tea at the meetings, etc., and to admit members as previously at \$1.00 fee. A program committee consisting of Mrs. Green, Mrs. Long and Mrs. Goad were appointed for three months. The question of having a beef ring during the summer was taken up with the men's local. At a subsequent meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. Davis, a very interesting paper was read by Mrs. Sarles, entitled Women and Politics. Some discussion also took place in regard to social evening which is being arranged, and to which they propose asking Riddellvale U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. to take part in debate.—A. Archibald.

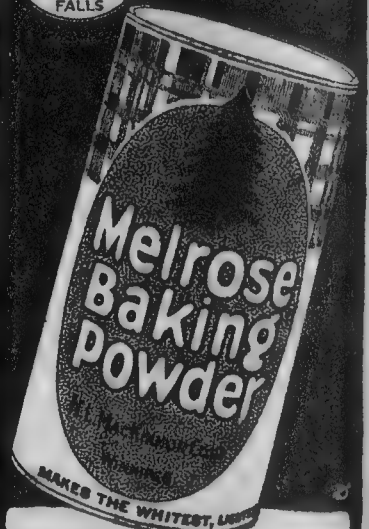
Co-operation the Thing

The Gough Lake school is noted for its entertainments. The teacher, who being a member of the U.F.W.A., co-operates with the ladies of the club and in this way make a success of the work. It is both easy and pleasant to prepare a program for a concert or any other social work in a rural district once the true meaning and object of co-operation is understood. A very enjoyable concert was recently held under the auspices of the Gough Lake U.F.W.A. On this occasion the recitations were splendidly recited, showing great improvement over former occasions which by constant practice has a marked effect. The children's choir won great popularity from the audience.

The Grain Growers' Guide



RISES HIGH
BUT NEVER
FALLS



Melrose Baking Powder rises high and persistently because it is pure and of superior strength. If you want your home baked goodies to come out as light and tempting as you picture them in your mind when you close the oven door — bake with Melrose. Follow your recipe without an anxious thought. Because of its extraordinary rising qualities, Melrose keeps dough light and fluffy and insures delicious results with all flours.

Ask Your Dealer Today

H. L. MacKinnon Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Canada



	Per 100
Maple Seedlings, 8 to 12 ins.	\$1.25
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 ins.	1.25
Ash, 8 to 12 ins.	1.25
Elm, 8 to 12 ins.	1.25
R. Laurel Willows, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.	4.00
R. Golden Willows, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.	4.00
R. Poplar Cuttings	80
R. Golden Willow Cuttings	70
R. Laurel Cuttings	70
Red and Black Currants, well rooted	per dozen \$1.75
Herbert, best of all Red Raspberries,	per dozen .80
Houghton Gooseberries, per dozen	2.50
Hardy Apples and Grabs, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.	.80
Hardy Apples and Grabs, 3 to 4 ft.	.80
Hybrid Plums, 4 ft.	.15
Native Wild Plums, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., each	.80
Lilacs and Honey suckles, 3 ft.	.80
Onagras, for Hedging, 1 ft., per 100	3.00
Maple Trees, 5 to 7 ft., each	.80
Red Roses and Paeony Roses, each	.80
Good Red Rhubarb Roots, per dozen	1.60

Express Paid on all orders to \$8.00 and over. Printed directions mailed to every order. Twenty-seven years in business in Virden.

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Pianos

When planning the purchase of your Piano remember the

House of McLean

where reliability and quality are backed by values that have made their Pianos favorably known all over the West for 30 years. Prices range from \$350 up. Easy terms can be arranged.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES



THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola
Dept. G

329 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

Sell Sweet Pea Seeds THIS BIG WHISTLING STEAM ENGINE

GIVEN AWAY TO
BOYS FOR EASY
SPARE-TIME WORK



A
Giant
Engine
That
Really
Does
Work

Chug! Chug! Toot! Toot! Away she goes boys! Just watch her fly. The dandiest little steam engine any boy could wish to own, for running little toys. The engine is separate from the boiler, like the big engines, and has cylinders, pistons, rotating governor, fly wheel, and, gee whizz, what a whistle! This wonderful little steam engine we send you postpaid for selling only \$4.50 worth of the famous Gold Medal Rainbow Mixture Sweet Pea Seeds, at only 10 cents a packet. Magnificent big Spencers, superb Grandifloras, and many other celebrated varieties—all giant sweet-scented blooms. A 20-year-old reputation for quality makes them easy to sell. 98,000 packets sold last year. Start now. Send no money—we trust you. THE GOLD MEDAL SEED COMPANY, Dept. G.G.42.8., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. "Twenty-first year in this business."

LUMINOUS DIAL WATCH



Shows time clearly
day or
night

Given to Boys
The very newest thing. You'll be proud to show this watch to your friends. The works are fully guaranteed and the luminous dial is guaranteed for six years. The nickel case is strong, very neat, and polished like a mirror. Given for selling only \$6.00 worth. This is strictly a boy's watch, but we give a beautiful, up-to-date wrist watch without luminous dial for girls for selling only \$8.00 worth of the famous Gold Medal Rainbow Mixture Sweet Pea Seeds at only 10 cents a packet. Magnificent big Spencers, superb Grandifloras and many other celebrated varieties—all giant sweet-scented blooms. A 20-year-old reputation for quality makes them easy to sell. 98,000 packets sold last year. Start now. Send no money—we trust you. THE GOLD MEDAL SEED COMPANY, Dept. G.G.42.8., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. "Twenty-first year in this business."

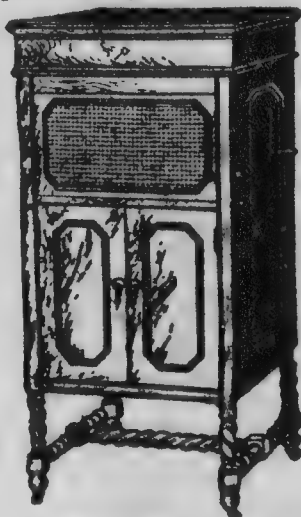
Compare!

The Pathephone



DON'T believe everything you hear—without the proof. Do not permit mere sales talk to influence you in purchasing a phonograph.

When you are planning the purchase of the greatest of all musical instruments let your EARS, EYES and BRAIN compose the jury that will return the verdict as to which is the best phonograph for you. Compare the Pathephone with any other phonograph and in your comparison note particularly the following:—



"JACOBSEAN" PATHE
Price \$215.00
In Jacobean Oak, Mahogany and Walnut

- TOBE** Rich, full, musical and natural—a true reproduction of the original.
- CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY OF OPERATION** Reproduction being by means of a sapphire ball, there are no needles to change and no wear on the record.
- PERFORMANCE** It will play any record. Do not knowingly limit yourself to only one kind of record.
- CABINET DESIGN** Beautiful reproduction of classical furniture instead of ugly boxes.
- CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH** Note with what care and expert workmanship the Pathephone is built and the extra fine finish not only on the front but all over,—the quality goes right through.
- PRICE** Although the Pathephone is better built, better finished, better designed and better value than any other phonograph it costs no more money than the ordinary phonograph.

The Pathe dealer will show you how easy it is to own a Pathephone, how a small cash payment—probably less than you expected to pay—will bring to your home the greatest entertainer ever invented.

PATHE FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH SALES CO.
TORONTO

Montreal Office: 1004 New Birk's Bldg.

Western Wholesale Distributors: E. J. WHITLA & Co. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Question Often Raised

by persons reminded of the benefits of Life Insurance is this: "Suppose after paying premiums for several years I find myself unable to continue, do I lose all I have paid?"

The answer is altogether assuring. In the Great-West Life Assurance Company the most ample provision is made for this and every other contingency. After paying three premiums the policy-holder may, if need arises, either

Accept a loan on his policy of sufficient to pay the next premium.

Accept a paid-up policy for an amount stated in the contract. Extend the insurance for a given period without the payment of further premiums.

There is no possibility of loss under a Great-West Policy. Rates are low, and the profits to policy-holders remarkably high.

INFORMATION ON REQUEST
The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE (Dept. I) WINNIPEG
Buy War Savings Stamps

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up.....14,000,000
Reserve Funds.....15,500,000
Total Assets, over.....427,000,000

President: Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-president and Mg. Director:
E. L. Pease.
General Manager: C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Central Western
Branches: Robert Campbell.

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

199 Branches Throughout the West.

FURS

If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL Etc., ship them to

FRANK MASSIN

BRANDON MANITOBA
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

RAW FURS

**SPECIAL PRICES ON GOOD
SPRING RATS**

HIDES, WOOL, SENECA ROOT
Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

B. Levinson & Bros.

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EPIPURE

Seed That Pays For Itself

By Surer and Greater Returns

Epicure Potato

Early second-early, good form, color very light tint of rose, flesh white, robust grower, big cropper, superb quality.

We consider the Epicure Potato to be one of the best varieties we have ever offered to our customers. We have tested it for several years in the

West, and it has proven to be eminently suited to our seasons and soils. We have not had a crop failure in this variety.

The vines are erect, robust and vigorous in growth, with white flower. It is a remarkably heavy, reliable yielder, and very profitable to grow as a main crop. The tubers are even in size and of good form, the flesh white and of the finest flavor imaginable—in fact, Epicure is almost in a class by itself when quality is considered.

Epicure is an absolutely distinct beautiful appearing Potato of fine texture and will satisfy every grower.

LOT A—LION BRAND—Selected with the utmost care—practically every tuber perfect—will delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato. Prices: Bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, \$14.50; 10 lbs., 80c.; bags included.

SPRING RYE IT NEVER FAILS

Always sure for pasture or hay. The surest crop known for light and thin soils. May be sown early or late. Matures earlier than barley or any other crop. It makes early and good hay, or may be matured for grain. Yields well.

GROW SPRING RYE

You will always have something, even in driest seasons, when other crops fail. Price per bushel, \$2.30; bags extra at 50c. each.

A Great Wheat

Thousands of acres fall plowed, spring plowed, and stubble cultivated will be seeded this spring to wheat. The question of variety is of great importance.

Dr. Saunders' Early Red Fife

Has special claims as it grows a good length of straw and usually gives a higher yield and better sample than Marquis on this kind of cultivation. It is as early as Marquis. Dr. Saunders' Early Red Fife should also be tried on the drier and lighter lands, and in districts where the rainfall is light.

Our Stock is the genuine, original strain from Dr. Saunders. The berry is the largest and finest known. **SAMPLE FREE ON REQUEST**

LOT A—Finest sample, pure and clean. Two bushels, \$8.00; ten bushels, \$39.00.

LOT B—Pure, clean, and high germination, but sample not as fine as lot A. Two bushels, \$7.00; ten bushels, \$34.00.

Finest Cotton Bags at 65 cents each.

KITCHENER WHEAT

The World's Record Yielder for Hard Spring Wheat

Has no equal in yield among Hard Spring Wheats. The heads are of good size, upright, compact, well filled, and firm to the touch. The chaff closes tightly over the grain, but, while non-shattering, threshes readily. The grains are larger than Marquis, smooth and plump. It is the strongest-strawed variety known.

LOT B—Contains an odd kernel of Marquis, but for general crop will give big yield under normal conditions. Two bushels, \$7.00; ten bushels, \$34.00.

Finest Cotton Bags, 16-oz. quality, at 65 cents each.

OATS

The wise farmer wants seed of strong vitality—he wants a test of 90 per cent., or over, in six days. Our stocks are all of this class. They start quick and grow even and strong.

TRUE AMERICAN BANNER, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL.
Bags, 30 cents each.

SEND IN YOUR NAME FOR A COPY OF OUR 1919 SEED CATALOGUE

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.



SPRING RYE

Tested Seed Grain For Sale

Seed Purchasing Commission
Regina, Sask.

Canada Western Seed Grain

Bulk Car Lots, F.O.B. Calgary
No. 1 Seed Wheat, Marquis, per bushel \$2.25
Seed Barley, Six-rowed, per bushel 1.25
No. 1 Seed Oats, Alberta orders, per bushel 1.06
No. 2 Seed Oats, Alberta orders, per bushel 1.00

Car Lots, One or More Kinds of Grain, Sacks included, F.O.B. Calgary.

No. 1 Seed Wheat, 2 bushels per sack, per bushel \$2.45
Seed Barley, 2½ bushels per sack, per bushel 1.37
No. 1 Seed Oats, 3 bushels per sack, per bushel 1.15
No. 2 Seed Oats, 3 bushels per sack, per bushel 1.00
Less-than-car-lot (L.C.L.) shipments carry extra charges per bushel: wheat, 5 cents; barley and oats, 8 cents; to cover cartage from elevators to stations. Freight rates are also higher.

Bulk Car Lots, F.O.B. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

No. 1 Seed Wheat, per bushel \$2.80
Seed Barley, per bushel 1.25
No. 2 Seed Oats, Orloff, at Saskatoon, per bushel 1.04
Very early variety, only few cars. May spring cultivate and sow early June.

Car Lots, Sacks included, F.O.B. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

No. 1 Seed Wheat, per bushel \$2.45
Seed Barley, per bushel 1.37
No. 1 Seed Oats, per bushel 1.19
No. 2 Seed Oats, per bushel 1.13

ONTARIO OATS, No. 1 Seed, Bulk Car Lots Delivered.

Saskatchewan and Alberta points, freight paid, per bushel \$1.12
All Manitoba points, freight paid, per bushel 1.10

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OATS, Sacks included, F.O.B. Regina and Moose Jaw.
No. 1 Seed, Pure Banner, per bushel \$1.84

Approximate Freight Charges Car Lots

Distance from Elevator Miles	Wheat per bus. Cents	Barley per bus. Cents	Oats per bus. Cents
100	4½	3½	3
200	5	4½	3½
300	7½	6	4½

L.C.L. Shipments

Distance from Elevator Miles	Wheat per bus. Cents	Barley per bus. Cents	Oats per bus. Cents
100	9	7½	5½
200	13	10½	7½
300	16½	13½	9½

Seed Sold at Cost

The prices asked by the commission represent the average cost of the seed grain, including the premiums paid for the superior stocks which could be cleaned to the seed grades, also charges for storage, cleaning, shrinkage in cleaning, sacks and sacking where required. The services of the commission and the seed inspection staff are provided free of charge by the Dominion government.

Sales on Cash Basis.

The commission is permitted to make sales on cash basis only. Bank draft is attached to bill of lading for orders to open stations. Send cash with orders for shipments to closed stations.

Send Orders Promptly

Municipalities, farmers' organizations, groups of farmers and individuals who are depending on the Commission for seed grain should forward orders at the earliest possible date so that shipments may be made to arrive in good time for seeding.

Quality of Seed Offered

Our No. 1 Seed Wheat is No. 1 Hard, or No. 1 Northern, selected cars of Marquis, clean and free from all weed seeds, and very superior quality.

The Seed Barley is Six-rowed, of strong vitality, practically free from other grain, and cleaned to Seed Grade for purity.

No. 1 Seed Oats are white oats, free from wild oats and other noxious weed seeds.

No. 2 Seed Oats are the same quality as No. 1, but may contain up to ten wild oats per pound.

The average germination of our No. 1 and No. 2 Canada Western Seed Oats, is 90 per cent., and the weight per measured bushel, 45 pounds.

Our eastern shipments germinate 98 per cent. and weigh 40 pounds per measured bushel.

Dominion Seed Inspectors inspect all cars and issue a Seed Certificate on each.

Every car, or smaller shipment, is tested for germination at a Dominion Seed Laboratory.—Advertisement.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, March 28, 1919.

OATS—The market has taken a downward swing during the last few days. The advance, which was in progress a week ago, continued until Tuesday of this week. Higher prices brought out heavier offerings and the market was not in condition to maintain price levels under the increasing pressure. There was no improvement in cash demand, and until there is an outlet for our surplus stocks, it seems unreasonable to expect any permanently higher price levels. Sentiment can swing prices either way, but the law of supply and demand ultimately determines the values.

BARLEY—Prices advanced several cents on Saturday of last week. Exporters were buying, and it was supposed they were working sales, but later, it was reported that they had not been successful in doing the business they anticipated. They, therefore, withdrew from the market and prices have since sought much lower levels. Today, the exporters were again active, and were able to do business at the market prices.

FLAX—Following the downward trend of other coarse grains, flax has declined 17 1/2 cents from the closing price of a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	24	25	26	27	28	29	Week	Year	
							ago	ago	
Oats—									
May 75	74	72	70	67	69	75	94		
July 75	74	73	70	68	70	75	91		
Barley—									
May 106	105	101	94	93	96	107	..		
July 107	105	101	96	93	95	107	..		
Flax—									
May 358	355	353	337	335	348	355	392		
July 348	344	340	327	324	339	344	389		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movements of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, March 26, was as follows:—

Elev.	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	N ow in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	2,610	9,524	455,651
	Oats	11,742	53,003	1,055,785
	Barley	2,727	2,063	128,643
	Flax	2,101
Moose Jaw	Wheat	643	18,184	978,465
	Oats	25,525	46,862	477,690
	Barley	2,738	1,381	75,079
	Flax	2,757	..	8,682
	Rye	11,763
	Corn	4,772

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, March 27, 1919.

OATS—Firm with a good demand for small offerings; No. 3 white 1 to 1 1/2 cents under May. No. 3 white closed at 61 1/2 cents to 63 cents; No. 4 white oats at 58 1/2 to 61 cents.

RYE—Demand good; No. 2 spot mainly 1 cent under May. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.594 to \$1.63.

BARLEY—Market easy after ruling a shade stronger early; demand moderate. Prices closed at 94 cents to \$1.04.

FLAXSEED—Firm with a good demand; No. 1 spot. May price to 3 cents over, with sale of fancy 4 cents over. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.62 to \$3.64 on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, Union Stock Yards, St Boniface, Man., reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending Saturday, March 29, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 2,453; calves, 131; hogs, 7,345; sheep, 88.

The run has slackened off somewhat owing to the country roads being in very bad shape and the probabilities are that for the next week or ten days the run will continue light. The demand for stockers and feeders is steady in spite of the Southern restrictions, and prices on this class of stock are firmer, and as all indications point to them continuing so, we would strongly urge those who are figuring on putting a bunch on grass to get their order in just a little earlier than they were figuring on doing, as the demand is certainly going to exceed the supply. Extra choice beef stuff is also a shade firmer. Stock Yards records showing that we sold quite a quantity of well-finished stuff during the past week at from \$15.00 to \$16.00 and breaking all Canadian Stock Yard records on Wednesday when we sold a 1,690-pound finished steer at 20 cents per pound. There are very few sheep coming forward, and practically no breeding ewes.

The hog market continues to hold firm with selects at \$19.25. The embargo regarding the shipping of stock hogs out to country points still continues, and will probably do so until such time as the weather conditions permit of the hog yards being thoroughly disinfected. We would like to draw our shippers' attention to the fact that from March 1 to November 30, the Hartford Insurance Company will not insure stock loaded in box cars. Apply to the railway company for stock cars in plenty of time and insist on them being furnished.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES									
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	T1	T2	T3
Fixed Year	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	212	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Mar. 24 to Mar. 29 inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	Ex 1	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3CW	4CW	Rej.	Fd.	1NW	2CW	3CW	RYE
Mar. 24	170	74	70	69	68	68	65	105	99	95	94	361	353	333	160		
25	170	73	69	67	67	67	64	103	98	94	93	358	350	335	160		
26	170	71	67	65	65	65	62	99	94	90	89	357	348	333	158		
27	170	69	65	63	63	63	60	93	87	83	82	341	332	317	158		
28	170	66	63	61	61	61	58	92	87	82	81	338	330	315	145		
29	..	68	64	64	63	63	59	95	89	87	86	351	343	328	145		
Week ago	173	74	70	70	68	68	65	106	100	96	95	358	350	335	165		
Year ago	176	95	91	90	88	88	84	170	165	145	140	389	384	367	..		

"Clean bill of health" certificate should accompany every shipment of cattle, and as soon as list of appointed veterinary inspectors is published, we will send out copies.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle		
Extra choice steers	13.00 to 15.00	
Choice heavy steers	11.50 to 12.75	
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 11.00	
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 10.00	
Common to fair steers	8.00 to 9.00	
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 12.00	
Good to choice cows	9.00 to 11.00	
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 8.00	
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 6.00	
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 9.00	
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.50	
Fat weighty bulls	8.00 to 9.50	
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 7.00	
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.00	
Sheep	9.00 to 10.00	
Veal calves	8.00 to 10.00	

Stockers and Feeders		
Choice weighty good colored feeders	10.00 to 11.00	
Common to good stockers and feeders	9.00 to 10.00	
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00	
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00	

Hogs		
Selects fed and watered	19.25	
Straight heavies	11.00 to 16.00	
Light hogs	9.00 to 14.00	
Sows	9.00 to 12.00	
Stags	7.50 to 9.00	
Boars	5.00 to 8.00	

Dehorned cattle look better, feed better, and sell better.

CALGARY

March 28, 1919.—The United Grain Growers Limited report this week's Alberta Stock Yard receipts as follows:—
Horses, 348; cattle, 1,746; sheep, 542; hogs, 3,154.

Cattle

With very light receipts of cattle this week and little competition among the buyers, the commission men experienced a rather dull week. The market on good steers was considerably lower and practically nothing exceeded 13 cents, although the best cattle were inferior to last week's tops.

Stocker steers met the best demand, while heifers brought fair prices according to quality and flesh, but common off-colored stuff will sell from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a hundred lower. The market showed a decline of \$1.00 on butcher steers, and 50 cents on fat cows and heifers, and with rather pessimistic advices from Eastern markets, there is little probability of more satisfactory conditions next week. There is a big improvement in the length of time taken to get stock to the pens, after the train arrives, and your co-operation is requested, by shipping stock on train days to enable us to have this satisfactory feature continue, and any suggestion you can make with a view to furthering this idea will be given the fullest consideration.

Choice heavy steers	12.50 to 13.50
Medium steers	11.00 to 12.00
Light butcher steers	9.50 to 10.75
Short-keep feeders	10.00 to 10.50
Choice fat heavy cows and heifers	11.25 to 12.25
Medium cows	9.50 to 10.50
Common cows	6.50 to 8.50
Canners and cutters	4.00 to 6.00
Bulls	6.50 to 7.50
Stocker steers	9.50 to 10.00
Heifers	7.00 to 8.00
Veal	9.50 to 10.50
Stocker calves	35.00 to 45.00

Hogs

The hog run was light and the market opened out at \$19.35, advancing to \$19.50 on Thursday; and Friday, \$19.75.

Sheep

Practically no market on sheep owing to light receipts. We sold a small bunch of breeding ewes at \$16.00, and would quote choice lambs \$12.50 to \$13.50. Ewes \$10.50 to \$11.50 and fat lambs \$14.00 to \$14.25.

Calgary Bull Sale

One-hundred-and-eighteen carloads of bulls, shipped from 88 stations in all parts of Alberta, by 219 breeders of pure-bred stock, totalling 754 bulls, is, in a few words, the story of the Calgary Bull Sale, the largest annual auction sale of bulls held on this continent. These bulls are contributed by breeders who have searched all over the continent for the best breeding

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stock and herd headers that could be found, and who are now bringing to the Calgary sale the best bulls from their herds. The freight is paid to purchaser's nearest station in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; at a nominal rate, and special passenger rates are in force from Alberta points. The animals will be judged on Monday, April 7, and sold morning, afternoon and evening the following three days in the following order: nine Galloways, 255 Herefords, 370 Shorthorns and 123 Aberdeen-Angus. In each breed the youngest will be sold first, gradually working to the aged bulls. The auctioneers at the sale will be S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe; J. W. Durno, of Calgary; and H. O. Tellier, of Farmington, Minn. Catalogs containing the entries and the rules of sale may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Secretary of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary.

"Self-Satisfied Toronto Clique"

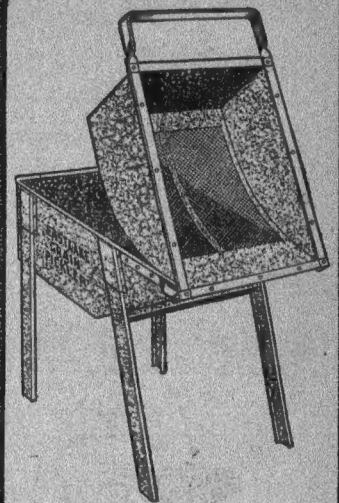
Management of Canadian Manufacturers' Association Attacked by Toronto Financial Paper

THE Financial Post, of Toronto, which has been for some time criticising the methods of the men at the head of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, prints in its latest issue a letter from Batten Bailey, general merchant and postmaster at Landline, Alberta, setting forth the question why the Canadian manufacturer should add to his legitimate profit an increase of price on his product up to the limit of the customs duty, which protects him from competition, and a letter from Cuthbert Bailey, hardware and farm machinery dealer at Talbot, Alberta, who writes that "the farmers here fail to see how the government gets the benefit of the protective tariff, when tractors are invoiced to the firms in Canada at \$1,400, and then sold to them for \$2,250."

Dealing with Western sentiment, as expressed in those letters, the Financial Post says:—

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association—not the great majority of the manufacturers—is to blame. As we have repeatedly pointed out when urging a reorganization, the affairs of the C.M.A. have for years been in the hands of a pigmy, pin-headed, self-satisfied Toronto clique, under which an offensive, high-handed attitude towards the public has prevailed. For pointing out where these policies were leading, and for suggesting improvements that ordinary business common sense called for, Industrial Canada, the official organ of the clique, made bitter and libelous attacks on The Post and Colonel J. B. Maclean, our president. Coupled with this 'public-be-damned' attitude of the association has grown up, under the tariff, a little group of outrageous monopolies. It is a safe bet that 95 per cent. of the members refused to have anything to do with them. Closely associated with these combines are a few men who have been most active in C.M.A. affairs. Within six months, one of these men tried to get the association on record in support of one of the worst combines in the country.

"Finally the association leaders have refused—in fact, they have been afraid—to meet the free trade leaders in a friendly discussion of the situation, with the object of arriving at a better understanding. They have shown an entire lack of frankness in dealing with the misunderstanding that exists of the



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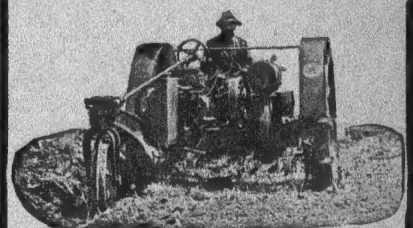
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great work the manufacturers are doing in the upbuilding of Canada. Instead of coming out openly and frankly, they have hidden behind a subsidiary body—the Industrial Reconstruction Association."

Our Ottawa Letter

House Divides on Tariff Resolution—Price Fixing Discussed in Agricultural Committee—New Policy re Railway Charters—By The Guide Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., March 28.—Parliament has concluded a quite eventful week. Contrary to the general expectation that the tariff discussion would not be heard of again in the house until after the budget had been brought down,

there has been a debate and division on a tariff resolution. An interim supply bill, covering government expenditures for the first two months of the fiscal year has been voted, notice has been given of a war appropriation of \$350,000,000 to cover the cost of de-

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mobilization, etc., and the house has adopted a formal resolution, disapproving of daylight saving.

McMasters' Tariff Resolution

The tariff amendment to the first motion to take up the consideration of supply, moved by A. R. McMaster, a Montreal lawyer, but the representative of the rural constituency of Brome, Quebec, did not accomplish anything in the way of attracting Liberal Unionists to the light in the opposition window. Without exception, they all decided that, as the motion was one of want of confidence in the government, and its adoption would involve the defeat of the administration and a general election, they would "stick it" and await the bringing down of the budget, which will reveal the government's fiscal policy. The only party break-aways were on the opposition side, Francis McCrae, of Sherbrooke, and L. A. Lapointe, St. James, Montreal, the representatives of two constituencies in which the manufacturing interests are strong.

The wisdom of the Liberals in precipitating a tariff debate at this stage of the session has been questioned. They were probably actuated by three reasons: A desire to make the first move in the house in advocacy of lower tariffs, a wish to put the western Liberal Unionists on record, and a determination to ascertain where their own rank and file stand on this important question. The Liberals, since the defeat of their motion by a majority of 54, claim that in the old pre-Unionist days they were prevented from uniting on such a resolution by members of the party who now sit on the other side of the house, such as Hon. A. K. MacLean, Fred Pardee, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and others who are not now members of parliament, including Hon. George P. Graham and E. M. MacDonald. They assert that they are prepared to shed the few remaining high protectionists within their ranks. Perhaps in view of the past records of the party on the tariff this talk may be regarded with a certain amount of suspicion by the people of Canada, but time will tell whether the Liberals are sincere or not.

Mr. McMaster's resolution which was supported by a carefully-prepared speech, called for a repeal of the extra war duty of five per cent. British preference and seven per cent. general tariff, acceptance of the reciprocity agreement with the United States, elimination of the duties on foodstuffs and on machinery used in connection with farming, mining, fishery and lumber operations, and a general downward revision of the tariff after careful revision "with the object of relieving the consumer and bringing more revenue into the coffers of the state." The resolution stated that this action is necessary in order to "meet the great expenditure necessitated by our national obligations."

Sir Thomas White declined at the present stage of the session to discuss the tariff resolution on its merits. It would be time to do that, he said, when the budget is brought down in April. Sir Thomas described the resolution as one of straight want of confidence and issued a clarion call to the Unionists to stand fast. Dr. Michael Clark did the same, and when the vote was called it was made manifest that the government had successfully weathered the first tariff storm of the session.

Agricultural Committee Meets

The agricultural committee of the commons which, up to last session, when R. C. Henders was named its chairman, was a perfectly useless appendage of the federal parliamentary institution, again gives promise of doing useful work this session. Last year the committee took up the then pressing problem of labor shortage and secured a lot of information that proved to be of great value in connection with the subsequent distribution of labor where it was required. At the opening meeting of the session, held on Thursday, Mr. Henders in his inaugural address, expressed the conviction that it would again be possible to have useful discussions. He suggested that considerable attention should be given to the difficulties which are likely to attend the marketing of the next Canadian wheat crop, in view of unsettled conditions in Europe affecting the financial situation, the possible lack of transportation facilities and the problem of

The Grain Growers' Guide

ated by the circumstances that the United States has fixed the price for the next crop.

Price Fixing Discussed

Hon. T. A. Crerar reviewed the situation in a thoughtful speech, in which he expressed the personal opinion that a price for this year's crop should not be fixed. He believed that the United States would probably have to pay a considerable sum out of the public treasury to meet the guaranteed price this year. If Canada fixed a price it would probably mean the payment of a bonus, and the minister expressed a doubt as to whether this was a wise principle to adopt. Some members of the committee, including Mr. Cowan, of Regina, did not agree with the views of the minister, and Mr. Myers, of Kindersley, Sask., has given notice of a resolution favoring fixing of prices, which he proposes to have discussed in the House. Parliament is therefore reasonably likely to see a full discussion of this question.

Mr. Crerar, in the course of his address, outlines a number of topics, covering practically all important lines of agricultural endeavor to which he thought the committee might give its attention. This he did at the request of Mr. Henders. The minister referred particularly to the necessity for the encouragement of the stock-raising industry and the development of an export meat trade.

New Policy re Railway Charters

After many years of lenient treatment of people who have made a business of trafficking in railway charters, parliament is about to adopt a sane policy. There is little prospect of companies coming before the railway committee of the commons this year, asking for charter extensions, unless they are prepared to give definite assurances that they are in a position to proceed at once with construction. Failing such assurances they are liable to get short shrift. The whole matter was debated in the railway committee this week, during consideration of the bill of the Dominion Western Railway, an enterprise backed by American capital, whose efforts to develop a district in the Rocky Mountain foot hills, between Calgary and the International Boundary, were interrupted by the war. Although the promoters of the line appeared to be above the average, and assured the committee that they would secure the necessary money to proceed with construction as soon as normal conditions are restored in the United States, the members of that body will prepare to renew the charter on the old basis of commencing within two years and completing the line in five.

Hon. J. D. Reid, suggested a new general clause to be inserted in all such bills, providing that a railway given a charter or a renewal must commence construction the first year and build at least 25 miles each succeeding year until the enterprise is completed. It was also suggested that when a company fails to live up to its obligations there should be provision for the government taking enterprise over. Consideration of the bill was deferred until a clause along the lines suggested by the minister could be drafted. Incidental to the discussion the minister made the announcement that it is not the policy of the government to renew railway subsidies that have expired. The consensus of opinion in the committee was that railway development in the West should be left pretty much to the National Railway system and the C.P.R. Short independent lines, it was argued, cannot be made to pay. It was promised that the government would give notice in advance of the lines it proposes to build each year. As this is the policy generally followed by the C.P.R. in normal times the prospects are that in future, with this new regulating clause, the people will know in advance just how much railway mileage may be expected each season.

An Associated Press despatch tells of cruel treatment of the non-Bolshevik population of Courland by the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks took a large number of old men, women and children from Mitau, through the snow to a camp 40 miles away. The children, the reports say, were separated from their parents, ostensibly to be educated in Bolshevik principles. Those in the party who were too weak to walk were executed, including a number of women.



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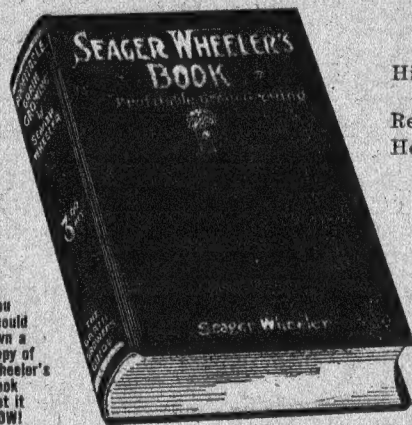
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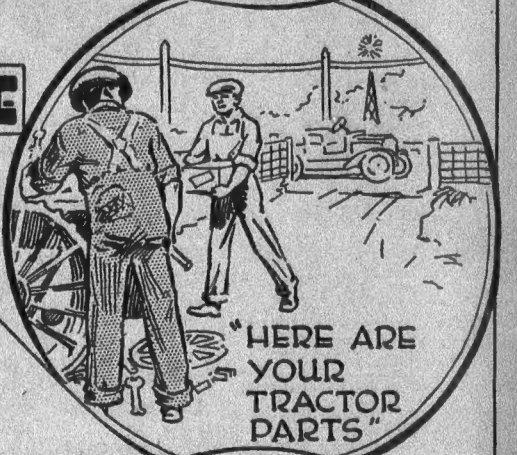


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